THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 49 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 15.

Public Opinion in England—Commerce of the French Empire—Suppressed Edition of "La Lanterne."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the steamer Cuba, at New York yesterday, we have European advices to Aug. 15.

ENGLAND.

The Diplomatic Clothing Question.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is pretty good authority upon matters of taste, has announced that Minister Johnson will be received at court in a simple black dress suit, without question or impediment, on the ground that, as he was appointed after Congress had laid down the rule in regard to dress, he has never known any better, and cannot be found fault with reasonably. Indeed, it adds that if he should choose to attend in a shooting jacket, the same courtesy will be extended towards him. This decision may give some comfort to the souls of Sumner and others who are worried about this important diplomatic affair. For myself, since the Queen consented to receive gentlemen at her afternoon breakfast in black coats and light trowsers, I do not see how she can reasonably object to any eccentricities of costume. To the Americans who come to London to be presented at court, the advent of Minister Johnson will be a great blessing. For some time before his resignation Minister Adams presented nobody.

Public Opinion on the Election Canvass.

The London *Post*, of August 15, remarks that:—The election speeches and addresses which are already being made all over the country furnish not only a very pretty study, but also a useful collection of indications as to the political opinions which are likely to be in vogue, and the "set" which the main current is likely to take when all these streamlets have been poured into it. The most amusing that we have met with is certainly one delivered to the electors of East Cornwall, by Mr. Nicholas Kendall, who appears to be an extraordinary fine specimen of a fossil politician, now for the first time exhumed from a long superincumbent silence. If there is one single thing upon which all public men are in the present day agreed, it is as to the beneficial effects of free trade, and yet Mr. Kendall, with an election and an extended constituency in full view, positively claims credit for having been one of "the nineteen men who stood to their guns in Parliament on behalf of protection," when the system was finally abandoned, and not only that, but he gives a reason for his tenacity which is even more curious than the tenacity itself. He appears to be sorely badgered by troublesome questioners; but he answers them by professing his confidence in Lord Derby. And if that alone is a political virtue, or even a political quality of any intelligible signification, perhaps Mr. Kendall may yet obtain a more or less respectable minority of votes.

Sir John Trelawny and Mr. Brydges Willyams, the liberal candidates for the same division of the county, are men of a very different sort. The former declares that he has always been an advocate for the negro suffrage, which has now been conceded, and reminds us that the work of reform is as yet far from complete, since the redistribution must shortly come on again for treatment, while he regards a complete scheme of education as the necessary complement of the measure. As to the Irish Church, he frankly asks:—"Is it right or proper that the English people should be bound to pay heavy taxes in order to maintain an army which is to compel the Irish to allow a Church to exist in their country which they themselves deprecate, and which is in itself an intrusive Church and never will become an establishment liked by the people!" He reminds us that the Government has, as far as we at present are informed and as far as can be ascertained from its various proposals and their several repudiations, "no policy at all," and that the only remedy for the admitted evils of the case is that which has been proposed by the opposition, of which he avows himself a supporter, as does also Mr. Willyams, who seeks to be returned with him. We imagine there can be little doubt as to the choice which East Cornwall will make between these three candidates.

Lord Lytton and Mr. Longfellow.

To the editor of the London *Star*:—Sir—Some short time ago an account, taken from an American paper, was reproduced in some of the English journals, of a snubbing which Mr. Longfellow (who at that time had to gain his laurels) received at the hands of Sir Edward Bulwer—now Lord—Lytton.

As the story ran, the poet arrived at Knebworth with a letter of introduction to Sir Edward, who, at the moment of the poet's arrival, was on the point of leaving home on horseback. If we are to believe the American writer, the author of "Eugene Aram" would not only not vouchsafe an interview, but treated the author of "Hiawatha" with the greatest possible contempt.

Lord Lytton, on whom the story reflected so discreditably, has forwarded me the following letter, which I beg you to insert. Yours, etc.,

JAMES HOLDEN.

No. 161 Townhead, Rochdale.

KNEBWORTH, July 27.—Dear Sir:—The paragraph you were good enough to send me relative to Mr. Longfellow and myself is an impudent falsehood from beginning to end.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, truly yours,

LYTTON.

Jefferson Davis

and his family had not yet left Liverpool, but they had removed from the Adelphi House to a private residence belonging to an American merchant, and which had been placed at their disposal by the owner, whose family were out of town. This step was taken by Mr. Davis as a matter of necessity, as he found that residence at a public hotel hindered him from obtaining that thorough rest and privacy so necessary for his health.

FRANCE.

Commerce of the Empire.

The Paris *Temps* of August 10 contains the following:—During the first half of the present year we imported to the amount of 1,738,000,000f. of merchandise, and exported to the value of 1,410,000,000f. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the respective amounts were 1,522,000,000f. and 1,437,000,000f. The increase of imports over exports this year has therefore been 328,000,000f., while in 1867 it was only 85,000,000f. We need not say that the short harvest of this last-named year is the principal cause of this excess of imports, because cereals alone enter into it to the extent of 235,000,000f. for the six months. Last year the same item was 95,000,000f., and in 1866 only 14,000,000f. Let us add—and many will feel astonished at the fact—that, notwithstanding this powerful cause of the exportation of gold—that is, the large imports of breadstuffs, which formerly emptied the bank cellars and raised the rate of discount—that establishment at present overflows with bullion, and the rate of interest remains low; and, moreover, we import 416,000,000f. of the precious metals, and send abroad only 227,000,000f.—the difference in our favor being 180,000,000f. These figures confirm the doctrine we have long endeavored to enforce—namely, that economic movements are not produced by any single cause. He also explains the facts by alleging only one influence may seem successful for a few years, but then comes a series of events which give him contradiction following contradiction.

We may add that one cause in operation and not sufficiently understood, is the affluence of gold combined with the narrowing of the field on which it must be employed. In a considerable portion of Europe, and over nearly the whole of America, paper money forms a barrier which does not allow the smallest stream of gold to penetrate. But it is in part to this affluence that we must attribute the numerous and considerable accumulations of deposits of bullion and coin in the Bank of France, and in the great credit institutions of more recent date. In England also gold is being heaped up. In 1867 the import of the precious metals there was £6,337,561, and the export £3,220,083; whereas, in 1868, the figures have been respectively £9,929,479 and £6,168,903—which are still inferior to those of the French returns; for £10,000,000 sterling are equal to only 250,000,000f., and the gold which has entered France in 1868 amounts to 307,000,000f. As to silver, nearly as much is imported into England as into this country.

M. Rochefort's "Lanterne."

The suppressed edition of M. Rochefort's newspaper, *La Lanterne*, contained the following comments:—

NAPOLEON AS A FARMER.—It is said that the Emperor intends forming an agricultural academy, in which he will take an active part. I am very curious to know for what reasons. In fact, ask the first corn thresher that you meet what are the most essential members that agriculture requires; he will tell you that manual labor is wanted. Now, if nothing is done to restore these to him it is the nine years of complicated service of twelve hundred thousand men, by whose means the chief of the State has now reconstructed the army. As Emperor, Napoleon III has perhaps every right to enroll twelve hundred thousand men. As member of the Academy of Agriculture he will probably have some difficulty to make his colleagues understand that the more the barracks are filled the better potatoes will be cultivated. I surely think there is some incompatibility between the two trades. Napoleon III will find himself obliged to sacrifice one of them, and as a proof of my perspicacity I think I know which he will not sacrifice.

FLASTICITY OF THE PRESS LAWS.—Summoned before the Correctional Police Court for having delayed the insertion of the manuscript addressed to me by the Minister of the Interior, I asked the magistrates to indicate the measures I should take in case that any employe, seized by a fit of so-called administrative weakness, should think fit to send me the complete works of Alexander Dumas with the order to insert them in the next number. The judges, who after all are but men, appeared to understand that the whole cannot be smaller than a part, that I was quite in the right, and that my demand was just in every way. For this reason they condemned me to a fine of 50 francs and costs.

PERFIDY OF THE POLICE.—I do not hesitate to imply that I am a perfect idiot (imbecile). A trap was laid for me and I fell plump into it. I, however, knew better than anybody the little consideration shown by this Government in the selection of measures to be employed. But justice must be given, even to those who deal it so badly; it must be acknowledged that the blow really succeeded. Actually two policemen are commissioned to print that I live on the resources of a lost woman. I not only do not move, but can hardly repress a strong desire to laugh. Then the two agents state that I am really a bastard, and that the name I bear never belonged to me. Same silence, followed by a shrug of the shoulders. Naturally then the authority lost all patience and asked how it was that the calumniated person, on whose exasperation it counted, did not give signs of existence. The two agents then made a declaration, by the authority that gives a paper ornamented with an eye in the middle that I have been condemned for swindling and on two different indictments. I continued immovable and watched the intrigued police with a steady gaze. What is done then? My mother is dug up from her grave, my poor, dear mother, who died never thinking that in hatred to her son her memory would be contaminated by delirious drunkards under the manifest protection of the authorities.

THE EMPRESS AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.—Her Majesty the Empress of the French presided yesterday at the Council of Ministers. What would not be my surprise if I were to learn that Madame Pereire had presided at the administrative council of the Credit Mobilier!

THE LATE LOAN ALL FUDGE.—In advertising the loan of four hundred odd millions that the growing prosperity of our finances renders necessary the *Moniteur* ingenuously adds:—"The interest on the loan will run from July 1." Those financiers have such funny words! It is about the same as a judge telling the prisoner "you are condemned to perish on the scaffold; prepare yourself to commence the enjoyment thereof to-morrow morning."

GERMANY.

War Rumors in Berlin.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Temps*, says:—In political circles here the greatest importance is attached to the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. An offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers is more than ever spoken of. Apparently the political horizon is free from clouds; there does not seem to be a question in dispute which is likely to lead to a conflict, yet people here believe in an explosion in a short time. People here take on mysterious airs, and say that there is "very disquieting news from France," which requires them to be ready for any contingency, and they add that they are prepared and have nothing to dread.

BRAZIL.

The New Ministry Begins Its Work—General Webb's Manifesto.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent writes from Rio Janeiro, July 26, as follows:—

"As the new Ministry enters upon its functions without a single appropriation having been made to meet the expenditures of the current fiscal year, it is placed in the position of being forced to assume a dictatorship, to levy taxes and meet expenditures without an authorization, and to make levies of men without having legislative authority to dispose of the lives and fortunes of the people. But, we must allow, what difference is there in reality between this course and that of the ordinary state of things, so long as a Brazilian Government can elect its Chamber of Deputies to approve of its acts?

The great needs at present are money and men. Brazilian greenbacks must continue to provide the first, and for the latter want it is believed that a call for twenty thousand men will be at once made upon the national guard, and that if the men refuse to go into quarters to be designated it will be dissolved, and then the men may be seized by the police and other recruiting agents whenever found. There is, however, another source, but of slower utilization, whence a large number of men may yet be drawn without resort to the dissolution of the national guard or to suspending the numerous exemptions allowed to commerce, bureaus, and the lettered class, that is to say, from the preserves of men who had been protected by influential men of the liberal persuasion—the Clientelle—which all influential men in Brazil find so useful to them as voters, as doers of dirty work (even murders), and as cheap laborers on their plantations, and who are, of course, much more willing and economical when the choice lies between devotion to a great man and dying in a Paraguayan swamp. The tables being turned the liberal preserves will be shot over, as the conservative ones had been for two or three years past, and the result will be doubly grateful to the winning party by catching men and weakening the electoral power of their opponents. As the law provides that recruiting must be suspended for sixty days before elections the new Chamber is not to be called together by March—as it might easily, and ought to be—so that more time will be allowed for manipulations. Nine senatorial appointments have still to be made, which it is probable the Emperor will divide equally between the two parties, as he practised in the case of the Minas Geraes and Rio Grande do Norte Senatorships, appointing Lobo, liberal, to the first, and Salles Torres Homem, conservative, to the latter.

The manifesto of General Webb has not called forth as yet any authoritative reply. In fact it is understood that pressure was brought to bear upon the newspapers of the city to make no comments nor allow communications to be inserted, although it was translated and published in Portuguese in the *Diario do Rio de Janeiro*. But it did not the less create a sensation among the public, and as Senator Sinimbu, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time the Caroline claim was revived, two years after Paranhos' rejection of it, had moved for papers for the purpose of showing that he was not responsible for the two years' delay complained of in reviewing it, it is probable there would have been a complete opening up of the matter had it not been for the dissolution coming off meantime. The passing of the Wasp up the Paraguay is still unsettled, but the General is resolved to have the gunboat up despite of Caxias' obstinacy, and has pressed the new government for an immediate decision, as, in accordance with his instructions from Washington, he will, upon August 5, demand his passports if the ministry does not yield and permit her assent.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Secret Armed Organization of Rebels and Democrats in the West—Its Objects and Forms.

The Missouri *Democrat*, of August 25, describes as follows a new secret Rebel organization:—

Right here, in General Blair's own city, there comes to light a conspiracy to bring about the bloody revolution which his letter proposed. We have before us the papers of a secret armed organization of Democrats, the purpose of which is to overpower the Government and to "trample into dust" the laws. In this State, the immediate point of attack is the loyal Government and the law excluding Rebels from suffrage; in Southern States it aims at the overthrow of existing State governments; in both, it is composed mainly of Rebels, and is a complete military organization, and though its name differs in different States, all branches are closely in connection. Whether it has yet any existence in Northern States we cannot positively say. At the South, it works actively by assassination of leading Republicans; in this State, a few mysterious murders have occurred, and in several localities we have proof that lists of radicals "to be removed at the earliest opportunity," have been made. But its first object here is to carry the election by force if possible. To this end, as the papers given below will show, a picked band of men, limited in number, is to be organized in every locality. It is a military organization in every particular; its purposes are concealed even from the body of Democrats, for no Democrat not a member is allowed to be present at any meeting or "roll call;" its members are bound by a secret oath to obey the orders of their leaders, and every company is required to meet every week for roll call, to send constant reports of effective force, and to keep the force up to the full number. We give all the papers that the organization allows: it will be seen that no rolls, records, or other documents are permitted, and that each company has its own secret signs. Between companies and headquarters, as between headquarters here and in other States, there is constant communication, but in all such papers the nature and objects of the organization are carefully concealed. We give the papers used here to facilitate the organization:—

CIRCULAR TO LEADING DEMOCRATS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 1, 1868.—Dear Sir:—It is thought by reliable Democrats that the time has arrived to demand and maintain our rights as citizens and freemen.

This cannot be effected by a few individuals scattered through the State, without any organization or understanding, but must be reduced to a systematic combination consisting of good and true Democrats, who know their rights and dare maintain them.

The time has passed when the bayonet rules in Missouri; and in claiming that which is right and just, he who asserts it must feel himself willing and able to exercise that firmness always commendable in the estimation even of our enemies.

In view of the above and very many other apparent reasons, an organization has been formed here which looks to mutual protection in the approaching contest.

If you approve its contents you will at once proceed to organize by signing your name to the obligation, and selecting such additional names for officers and privates as are contemplated in the "Instructions to Captains," i. e., prudent and trusty Democrats

If you cannot form a whole company, do the best you can.

Remit to George W. Tenuille, Esq., box 2486 St. Louis, Mo., such sums of money as you collect from time to time for this purpose.

If you can possibly do so, select some reliable Democrat at or near the neighboring precinct who will take command of another company, and advise me of the fact immediately.

All the Democratic votes, with activity, vigilance, and nerve, will carry the State for Seymour and Blair.

We earnestly hope you will not delay correspondence, and if you decline, please name some reliable and prudent Democrat to whom we can write.

Your obedient servant, ——— ———.

P. S. The importance of secrecy in this matter is readily perceivable. We rely upon your discretion and fidelity.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAINS.

Your company will consist of three platoons, each platoon to consist of two sections, each section to consist of ten men.

To each platoon there will be commissioned one Lieutenant, who will have the authority to appoint one Orderly Sergeant.

You will collect from each private, $2; from each Lieutenant, $5; and from the Captain, $10, which will end the expense so far as Headquarters is concerned. This money will be forwarded to Headquarters, as per Form No. 1.

Each platoon may meet separately, but your entire company must meet once every week for roll call.

Your weekly reports will be forwarded to Headquarters on Form No 2.

You require no books or record of any kind.

You can arrange your own signs and signals.

You are not allowed at any of your meetings to entertain visiting brethren. No one must be present at roll call but those who are on the roll.

All communications, whether containing money or weekly reports, or matters of information desired to be sent to Headquarters, must be signed by the commanding officer of the company, and the envelope containing the same must be addressed as follows:—Colonel George W. Tenuille, Box No. 2486, St. Louis, Missouri

The weekly roll call is required in order that the commanding officer may know the exact efficiency of the corps. If privates persist in refusing to report, the platoon must be recruited up to the required 29 with men who will report. If any officer fails to do his duty, his place will be supplied by some one who will be zealous and constant. Negligence is not allowable.

The injunction of secrecy, the oath to obey vows, the establishment of secret signs and signals, the peculiar form of the organization, in sections of ten men each under control of an officer, the prohibition of books and records, and the exclusion of all visiting members and Democrats not sworn members, show that the action contemplated is one which men dare not avow even before their party friends, dare not put upon paper, and can hope to accomplish only by a conspiracy of the most desperate and lawless men in the State. And the closing form, requiring information of the action of registrars, indicates the method of proceeding and shows that co-operation of these armed gangs is intended. No wonder that in such an infamous conspiracy "the importance of secrecy" is enjoined. The collection of money suggests a supply of arms and ammunition, especially as it has been known for some time that such supplies were being procured here in large quantities. The existence of the organization in counties in different parts of the State is positively known, but its strength has not been ascertained. In this city it has several companies, fully organized and armed. Of the connection of the organization with a similar secret band in Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States, we have information which, for reasons easily understood, we choose not to give just yet.

—Colfax will be back in a month.

—John Minor Botts is in Paterson.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Hunter and Mrs. Surratt—The Revenue Department A Lamentation by Fowler.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Hunter's Conduct in the Trial of Mrs. Surratt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—General David Hunter published the following in reply to some strictures upon his conduct on the trial of Mrs. Surratt:—

In your remarks in this morning's paper with regard to Mrs. Surratt's case, you state General Hunter was the only member of the Court that convicted Mrs. Surratt who refused to sign the petition for her pardon. My oath and military law preclude my making known my vote in this case, but I can with propriety state that my name headed the list of the members of the Commission recommending Mrs. Surratt to the mercy of the President, and that I have always looked with utter contempt on the execution of a poor woman, excusing, at the same time, thousands of Rebels and men who so much more richly deserved hanging.

Respectfully signed,

DAVID HUNTER, U. S. A.

Washington, August 28, 1868.

A Card from Senator Fowler.

Senator Fowler, who has been here for some days at work, trying to get Commissioner Rollins suspended, in order to get General Burbridge in his place, is out in a card to-day, denying that he belongs to any "ring," and charging that he is a victim, and has been ever since the impeachment trial, of newspaper misrepresentation and abuse. It is well known, however, that Fowler is at work for Burbridge, and the manner in which the latter hopes to get the place is by having Rollins suspended on charges.

The White Sulphur Springs Conference.

There is no longer any concealment as to the object of General Rosecrans' visit to the White Sulphur Springs and his conference with the Rebel Generals. The statement telegraphed you yesterday is officially confirmed in all essential particulars this morning, by the President's White House reporter. He denies that Rosecrans was sent by President Johnson, but there is good authority for saying that he was, and that the plan was formed and the meeting of all the prominent Rebels at the White Sulphur Springs, was arranged over six weeks ago, with the knowledge of President Johnson and certain leading Democrats at the North.

Secretary McCulloch vs. Commissioner Rollins.

Secretary McCulloch while he refuses to appoint Republican Supervisors of Internal Revenue nominated by Commissioner Rollins, is filling all positions of gaugers and storekeepers under the new law with Democrats, as fast as he can. The law gives him sole power of appointing these officers, and he has recently removed from Commissioner Rollins' office all the papers and recommendations on file for such appointments. Many of the gaugers and storekeepers are appointed on the recommendation of parties known to be in the interests of the whisky ring, and some of them are whisky men themselves. McCulloch refuses to allow Rollins to have anything to say in the matter.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Political Denouements in Missouri—A Republican Victory Certain—An Associated Press Agent in Trouble.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—There is intense excitement among the Democrats since the secret circular of instructions to registrars has been brought to light, and serious troubles are anticipated. These instructions, if they are carried out, will undoubtedly give the coming election to the radicals by an immense majority.

They prohibit persons from registering who have since the Rebellion affiliated politically with the secessionists and Southern sympathizers, and also those who have a general reputation for disloyalty or incline to secessionism in feeling, together with those who claim to be naturalized citizens and are unable to produce their papers or establish their loss by competent evidence, such to be furnished only by persons who were unconditional Union men since and during the war.

The *Evening Despatch* charges the agent of the Associated Press with prostituting his official position by scattering political calumnies broadcast throughout the country, and instances the sending a telegram abroad regarding the existence here of a Democratic armed organization as a false statement, arising from the publication of an unauthenticated circular in which nothing is said about arms. The paper calls on the gentleman to resign his position.

A Double Murder—The Colored State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Michael Leonard and John Burns got into an altercation, last night, in relation to some domestic matters, when the former stabbed the latter with a bowie knife, inflicting wounds from which he shortly after expired. Burns' wife was also stabbed and instantly killed.

The Colored State Convention yesterday passed resolutions declaring that in consideration of having fought and bled in defense of the Union, and having assisted in paying the expenses of the State government, they demand that the word white be stricken from the State Constitution, and that they, the colored people of Missouri, be given equal rights and privileges before the law. Resolutions were also adopted to organize auxiliary suffrage clubs throughout the State, the appointment of a State executive committee, and recommending that the 29th of October be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Excursionists to Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 27.—The excursion of the Protection Lodge, I. O. O. F., arrived here on time, with twenty-eight cars, containing nineteen hundred and twenty-seven passengers,

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Preparations for the Execution of a Murderer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.—Yesterday morning a guard from Major Putnam's command, stationed at Camp Hamilton, Va., some three miles distant from the fort, proceeded to Norfolk to take charge of Harrison Young, a colored man, and convey him to Warwick Court House, where he is to be hanged at 10 o'clock to-day. The prisoner, together with three confederates, was convicted of murdering Mr. Wootten, of Warwick county, in the fall of 1866. They have been confined since that time in the Norfolk County Jail, and have been reprieved three times—once by Governor Pierpont and twice by Governor Welles. His associates have succeeded in having their sentences commuted to an imprisonment for a term of ten years; but the evidence against Young was too conclusive to admit of further clemency. Major Putnam left for the scene of execution at an early hour this morning, accompanied by a strong guard to suppress any disturbance that might arise among the colored population in that vicinity. The prisoner will be taken to the scene of execution by the military guard, where he will be turned over to Sheriff Mollecott, of Warwick county, and by him be hanged.

Personal.

Lieutenant Madison Easter, of Company F, 21st United States Infantry, has recently received his commission as Captain of Company A, of the same regiment. He leaves in a day or two for Williamsburg, Va., to take command of his company and the forces at that place.

The Rain and Crops.

We have had an abundance of refreshing showers for the past month, and the crops in this section are better than they have been since the war, except peaches, which are an entire failure. There are hundreds of acres of corn in the neighborhood of Hampton, and the farmers say the prospects were never better. The sweet potato crop will also be very large, and under the present favorable weather will soon be in market.

Railroad Affairs.

Colonel Thomas S. Flournoy, President of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad, has been in Norfolk for a few days past endeavoring to get the Corporation Court of that city to submit to the people of Norfolk the question of a subscription to the capital stock of that Company, but has thus far been unsuccessful.

Tour of a Base Ball Club.

The Maryland Base Ball Club, of Baltimore, have been on a tour through this part of the State and have been amusing themselves by taking the conceit out of the country clubs, and showing them how to toss the ball around. They played a game with the Old Point Club, of this place, on Saturday last, beating them by a score of 60 to 15. The Old Pointers, however, succeeded in giving them a whitewashing on the fifth inning, the first they had received since leaving Baltimore.

FROM CHICAGO.

Crime in the City—Attempted Murder—Carl Schurz to Speak in the West.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Charles Peck, a well-known citizen, who resides at Waukegan, is at present held in $25,000 bonds to answer the charge of attempting to poison his wife.

A short time ago the wife of Bathalzer Fell parted from her husband, and has since been living with Asa Johnson. Her husband this morning threw some stones at the house in which his wife and paramour were living, when Johnson assaulted him with a hatchet, striking him on the head and back, inflicting wounds from which he is not expected to recover. Johnson is under arrest.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr. has been invited to attend the Wisconsin State Fair during the last week in September, and has promised to be present if possible.

Carl Schurz is announced to speak eight times in this State, commencing September 14. He will make seven speeches in German, and one at Chicago in English.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Troops Deserting from General Baez' Army—Reported Execution of Cabral—Great Fire at Azua.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Our latest advices from the Dominican republic are to the 20th inst. President Baez was mobilizing large forces to put down the revolution: but desertion seemed to be a national failing of his troops and was prompted for the most part by the misery that prevailed among the government forces.

A rumor was in circulation to the effect that official news had been received from Hayti, announcing that General Cabral, ex-President, with twenty leading Dominicans, had been captured there, and immediately shot. The report is probably a part of Baecist policy to terrorize the people of the South, who are, however, as well posted as to General Cabral's movements and whereabouts, as the Haytien friends of Baez can be.

General Manzueta was at Llamaza. A great conflagration had taken place in Azua, destroying forty buildings, including a warehouse filled with petroleum. A band of independent patriots desire General Ulysses Espaillot for President.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 27—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. American securities are quiet and steady; United States 5-20s, 71½; Great Western, 39½; Illinois Central, 91½. Erie Railroad, 32½.

FRANKFORT, August 27—A. M.—United States bonds, 75¼.

PARIS, August 27—A. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes closed last night at 71f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, August 27—A. M.—Cotton firm. The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet.

Provisions—Beef dull. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 27—A. M.—Sugar quiet. Linseed Oil has advanced to £31 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 27—P. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94@94¼. Erie Railroad, 32; Illinois Central, 91½; United States 5-20s, 71½.

LIVERPOOL, August 27—P. M.—Cotton steady; Lard quiet; Cheese, 59s.; Pork, 81s; Turpentine, 25s. 6d.

LONDON, August 27—P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 3d.; Sugar, 35s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

ANTWERP, August 27—P. M.—Petroleum, 50f.

FROM INDIANA.

An Attorney Swindles Government Pensioners, and Decamps with the Funds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—An attorney living in Lafayette, by name of Frank Watson, is reported to have decamped from that place lately, with twenty thousand dollars of funds belonging to pensioners, for whom he had as attorney collected the money due them on their certificates. It appears he had been engaged in this mean business of swindling the pensioners for some time, and hence the amount in his hands. A portion of this sum he had collected by forging the names of pensioners to drafts issued to their order by Mr. Wiggins, the Pension Agent here, and sent to him as attorney.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Great Schuetzenfest—Gov. Swann's Political Aspirations.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Governor Swann and staff, and Mayor Banks and friends attended the Schuetzenfest yesterday, and were warmly welcomed. The Governor is moving everything for the Congressional nomination, but Brent's party say they will beat him.

To-day will be the largest attendance and finest display at the Schuetzenfest. Many strangers are expected. A balloon ascension and fireworks will aid the grand display.

Business is dull and the weather hot.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 27, 1868.

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were ⅛@¼ per cent. higher. 6s of 1881 sold at 113⅞, an advance of ⅛; '62 5-20s at 113, a slight advance; and '67 5-20s at 108¼, a slight advance; 108⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 109⅞ for '64 5-20s; 111½ for '65 5-20s; 108⅞ for July '65 5-20's; and 108¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were without change, the new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 45⅞@46, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change. 68 was bid for Norristown; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 33⅞ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 10, no change; 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 241 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 115 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; and 61 for Girard.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼a21⅜, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; 33 for Morris Canal; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 49 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000	Pa 6s, W L cp......102½	100	sh Read R......b30. 45·94
$300	do..........102½	100	do..........2d. 45[illegible]
$100	City 6s, New......10[illegible]	100	do..........s30. 45¾
$700	U S 6s, '81.cp......113¾	100	do..........45 94
1000	sh Read R......b30. 45 94	100	do..........s5. 45 94
100	do..........b60. 45⅝	100	do..........s5. 45·94
100	do..........s60. 45½	500	do....b30. ls. 46
100	do..........b30. 45⅞	200	sh Penna R..ls. b5. 53½
100	do.. s5wn&i.. 45⅞	70	do..........ls. 53½
100	do..........2d. 45⅞	50	do..........53½
100	do..........b5. 45 94	16	do..........ls. 53½
800	do......ls. b10. 45 94	18	sh Leh V R..........54½
100	do..........b30. 45·94	10	do..........54½
100	do..........b10. 45 94	24	sh Leh Nav..........21½
400	do......ls. b30. 45 94	25	do..........21¾
100	do..........s30. 45¾	200	do..........ls. 21¾
100	do..........c. 45 94	100	sh Fult Cl......b60. 5⅝

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113⅞@114; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@108½; do., 1867, 108@108¼; do., 1868, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Gold, 144½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅞@111; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108@108¼; 1868, 108⅛@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 108@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118¼. Gold, 144½@145.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............75|11 A. M..............85|2 P. M..............88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. brig Alva, Armstrong, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Br. brig Alex. Williams, Bavino, Glace Bay, do.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, Bath, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr Alligator, Robbins, Gloucester, do.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Henry, Hyannis, do.
Schr J. H. Carver, Carver, Rockport, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Cambridge, do.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, Newport, do.
Schr A. Amesbury, Amesbury, Quincy Point, do.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Boston, Geo. S. Reppiler.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Boston, Hammett & Neil.
Schr H. N. Miller, Barrett, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Geo. Tauiane, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr Hamburg, Laird, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr L. A. Bennett, McAlinden, Alexandria, do.
Schr J. F. Carver, Carver, Rockport, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Clara Jane, Parker, Pembroke, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Armenia, Cole, Chelsea, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Salisbury, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, Saco, Captain.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Newport, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 60 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to E. A. Souder & Co. Passed in the bay, brigs George Burnham, from Matanzas; G. T. Ward, from Boston; and Pomona, fm —.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, 4 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr George Tauiane, Adams, from Boston.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, from Boston.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, from Edgartown.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst., off Carnsore.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Brig Eri, Sears, hence for Cork, was spoken 3d inst., lat. 46, long. 37.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, hence, at Boston 25th instant.

Schr Searsville, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Schr H. Blackman, Jones, hence, at Bristol 25th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 25.—Capt. Tappan, of the pilot boat William Starkey, reports the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth passed outward to-day on a cruise. In the Roads, brig Mary Plummer, from Norfolk for Demarara, and a large fleet of coasters. The weather for the past three days has been thick, with the wind from the eastward.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Arrived, ship I. F. Chapman, Norton, from Newport, Eng.

Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, fm Port Talbot.
Barque Svanen, Epsen, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Perilla, Stephen, from Newcastle, Eng.
Brig San Juan, Yruspuleta, from Tabasco.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Weight of the Taxes.

From the Boston Post.

While the journals of the faction now in power are telescopically hunting out single cases of murder and maiming in farthest Texas and Arkansas, oblivious of the scores of wife and child murders close at hand, the people are impatiently demanding to know what all that has to do with such a "living" question as that of the enormous taxes which are annually drawn from their pockets. The special and subordinate officers under the guidance of this party may bring out as many reports on the Government expenditures and resources as they like—there stands the great, overshadowing fact still, that the rate of taxation in this free and naturally rich country reaches fourteen dollars for every man, woman, and child in it. It is preposterous. We are taxed more heavily than the English, and yet they have a debt almost twice the size of ours, and a Church establishment, a royal family, an immense navy, and an army to support. Our revenues for the last fiscal year amounted to four hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Enormous! That has been going on for three years and more, since peace was secured. What has been done with these four hundred and sixty millions? England manages to spend but four hundred millions, all her expenses included. We spend sixty more. What becomes of it?

Is the debt diminished? No. Are the taxes lightened? No. Ninety millions go for for the army. What the need of supporting so large a force in a time of peace? Thirty millions of it to keep twenty thousand men in the South; and three of the ten Southern States expressly forbidden by a radical Congress to vote for President and Vice-President, for fear that they may not vote for the radical candidates. Forbidden to exercise a clear constitutional right, although the war was waged to compel them to observe nothing but strict constitutional obligations! What the need of an army in States like these, already impatient to be admitted to their relations within the Union? But besides the army there is the Freedmen's Bureau, costing, according to General Howard's report, nearly *twelve* millions from Jan., 1867, to Jan., 1868. And what appears on the surface, in this Bureau business, is but pebble stones of expenditure compared with the solid rock of extravagance underneath. Seven or eight hundred thousand able-bodied black laborers are taken from steady tasks, at which they might earn regular wages and gradually learn the lesson of continence and thrift, and introduced to midnight party leagues, taught mysterious passwords which lead only to vagrancy and crime, and drilled in habits which forever unfit them for serviceable industry. Were these men—never more needed in the prostrated South than now—employed, as they would be but for the idle teachings of vagabond partisans, their applied labor would start up confidence in that entire section, attract capital and immigration, guarantee peace and prosperity, and help lift this heavy load of taxation from the bent Northern neck. Besides reducing the expenditures by the withdrawal of the army and the Bureau, such a revival of industry in the Southern States would bring revenue directly into the Treasury, and aid the North in paying its lessened share by opening the channels of business which radicalism has so obstinately obstructed.

This is simply what it has done, and what it might still do; but nothing is to be looked for from such a party different from what its record declares of it in the past. The single thing it has steadily refused to do is to curtail the expenses of the Government. It may profess and propose economy in every other form, thinking to hoodwink the people, but until it cuts off the waste at its source, it is not honest and sincere in anything it says. Congress adjourned without actually reducing the expenditures or curtailing its criminal extravagance. There was a good deal of talk about reducing the army, and abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and doing several other things of like character; but it all amounted to just what Commissioner Rollins' resignation did—nothing. It was a trick, a catch, a blind, in the hope that the people would be deceived as they had long been defrauded. The appropriations voted were comparatively moderate for electioneering purposes; but a large deficiency bill will be certain to make up the lack before the end of the year. The fact still stands out, that although four hundred and sixty millions were taken from the pockets of the people for the last fiscal year, no movement has been honestly made for the reduction of the public expenditures, for staying this fearfully wasting tide of extravagance, or for limiting the nameless operations of corruption. The radical party is committed to precisely the same order of things which it followed last year, and has followed for the three years and more since the termination of the war.

The people understand it all now. They see with a clear eye what this power-seeking faction would conceal from them. And they wait only for the day to come when they may constitutionally exercise the full measure of authority which reverts to their hands. They will send away in disgrace a faction whose highest conception of government is, that it confers power on a few men to prey on the rights and prosperity of a whole people.

The Two Plans.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Boston *Post* declares that the Republican party is not entitled to respect because it "presumes to present itself without a clear and well-settled plan of administration." What the exact radical plan is, adds our contemporary, "it would puzzle the best heads of their own party to tell." Of course, the inference is suggested that the Democratic plan is clear and well settled, and is therefore better entitled to the votes as well as the respect of the people.

It is admitted by the Democrats that the reconstruction question is the Aaron's rod of this campaign. In magnitude and importance it overshadows all other questions, and by their attitude in relation to it both parties will mainly be judged. Yet, on this question the Republican plan of administration is positive and definite, while that of the Democracy, vaguely indicated in the platform, is variously interpreted by the different sections of the party.

The plan by which the Republican organization seeks to justify its title to national confidence is not speculative. No hypothesis is assumed in anticipation of its development. It is now in operation in the ten States to which it applies; having in seven fulfilled the expectations and purposes of its authors, and in the remaining three being still in progress. By the reconstruction measures the party is prepared to stand; by their results it is willing that its capacity for governing shall be estimated. In its platform, it claims for them the merit of assured success; and it binds itself to sustain the institutions growing out of reconstruction, and to prevent the people of the States concerned "from being remitted to of anarchy." It pledges itself further in the principle of equal suffrage, and generally to adhere to the positions it has assumed in the course of legislation on these matters. We submit, then, that here is the "clear and well settled plan of administration" which the opposition demand. Here is the "exact plan" which the *Post* declares has no existence, but which in a party sense has been made irrevocable by the Chicago convention.

Can the Democratic party honestly say the same of and for itself? At the instance and in the words of Wade Hampton, it pronounces the reconstruction acts "a usurpation, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and it also calls for the "immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union." The latter proposition is intelligible; although its operation would now be limited to the three excluded States. The seven States which have been restored to the Union need no further help; they have their rights in the Union, including complete control of their own affairs. The other three the party would bring in without conditions of any kind. So far the Democratic plan is clear enough. But who of the faithful will tell us its meaning in regard to the accomplished facts of reconstruction? What does the party propose to do with these? Will the *Post* explain with what objects the party "presumes to present itself," so far as the practical aspect of the question is concerned?

For two versions of Democratic desire and duty are before the country. Frank Blair's version prevailed in the Convention, and is the one in vogue throughout the South. The opposition leaders of that section have almost to a man committed themselves to the view which implies the overthrow of the reconstructed governments by force, and the reestablishment of white men's governments. One Southern journal has descended to particulars, according to which—if Seymour be elected—the Southern Democrats are to meet in Convention, form other constitutions, provide for the organization of other governments on the white man's basis, and butcher freedmen who dare to maintain the rights conferred by Congress. This would be the consistent application of the Blair doctrine as indorsed by the Convention, and incorporated in the platform.

But the cooler heads of the Northern Democracy repudiate a programme which, beginning in revolution, would end in anarchy. Of this more moderate view the *World* was at one time an emphatic expounder. No journal then showed more clearly the constitutional difficulties which block the path of those who would suddenly overturn the Governments organized under the law. None proved more conclusively that if the contingency contemplated occur, the President, whoever he be, will be obliged to use the power at his command to support the present Governments against the combinations which the Southern Democrats propose to employ. The *World* and Boston *Post*, and the whole brood of Democratic journals published in this latitude, now evade the issue involved in this question. Not one of them has manliness enough to declare in what sense it receives this feature of the Democratic plan, or to declare in what light it would regard the practical exercise of the doctrine affirmed by Blair, and accepted by the South. Mr. Seymour has dodged the question. Mr. Pendleton, usually as frank as he is courteous, passes it over without a word. Not a single Democrat of mark, who has appeared in the Northern canvass, has ventured to unfold his own rendering of the plan, either by way of condemning or ratifying the Southern method or giving it effect.

The Democratic plan, then, is not only not "clear and well settled," but it is not honest. It has two sides—one for the law-abiding North, the other for the law-defying malcontents of the South. It is conservative or revolutionary, according to the locality; the variableness of meaning being in itself an element of disturbance, which the business and industry of the country cannot afford to encounter.

The Republican plan, on the contrary, has but one meaning and one end. Its maintenance of work performed under the law, and of results realized in conformity with the settled principles of the party, is distinct and emphatic. Neither in regard to the principles or form of reconstruction is there the shadow of turning. What the party advocates in the North it upholds in the South. And the whole tendency of its efforts is to secure the just and permanent peace which is the great need of the nation.

The Revenue Supervisors.

From the N. Y. World.

Of all those who have read section 49 of the unconstitutional new tax law, there are few, perhaps, who have penetrated the true aim and underlying character of the provisions therein contained. It may have been seen that twenty-five new offices are created, the holders to be termed supervisors of internal revenue; but has the real object of their creation also been perceived? Ostensibly it is for the promotion of the public good, by an improvement of the revenue system, and under this guise it has been palmed off upon the people. But those who are skilled in analyzing radical legislation, and interpreting radical actions generally, will see in this section a significant portion of a well-laid conspiracy intended solely for the extension of their party power. These supervisors were plainly brought into the field to be used as political agents in the radical interest; and to make them effective it was necessary to give them unusual powers. To whom the country is indebted for the original conception we do not know, but we strongly incline to the belief that Commissioner Rollins had a large agency in it, prompted by motives obvious to those who are conversant with his political aspirations. To insure appointment of the right men (in the radical view of things), the appointing control was exclusively vested in Mr. Rollins, regardless of the unconstitutionality of the vesture, or its perniciousness as an act leading straight to insubordination, from the demoralizing example set to the civil service throughout.

The scope of the power and the duties of these supervisors can be stated most briefly by giving the law itself:—Each one of them "shall be assigned to a designated territorial district, to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories." We have here an area of jurisdiction that of itself makes them of that superior class of officers which the Constitution designed should be appointed *by the President*, not even by a department head, much less by an incompetent bureau officer:—

> "It shall be the duty of every Supervisor * * * to see that all laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully executed and complied with, * * * and to examine into the efficiency and conduct of all officers of internal revenue within his district."

It will thus be seen that every supervisor becomes a sort of inquisitor and judge, competent to determine upon the actions of every excise officer within his official range; having power to regulate the revenue affairs, embraced within most ample limits, according to his own independent judgment. We call these dangerous and unwarranted powers. They are not delegated, because the revenue demands them for its protection and promotion; for those ends can much better be attained by placing a competent chief at the head of the service, who will give us an honest and efficient organization in his own office and in the two hundred and forty collection districts in the country. They were delegated for the political benefit to be derived from the centralization in the hands of twenty-five men of powers heretofore held by twenty times that number, whose appointment Congress has outrageously usurped from the President and placed by pretense of law in the hands of one of their tools. These supervisors are empowered to examine persons, books, papers, accounts and premises; to administer oaths and to summon any person to appear before them with books and papers to testify, and to compel compliance in a summary manner. They have also power to make any changes they may see fit, in the assignment of inspectors, gaugers and storekeepers to distilleries. In brief, they are given control of the entire revenue force embraced within the limits of a judicial district, from the assessors and collectors down to the lowest subordinate. And for the honest and efficient exercise of these broad powers they are answerable to no one but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the statute. The audacity, usurpation, and entire unlawfulness of the scheme will be seen at once. It becomes known at sight as a well-hatched conspiracy of the radicals, in and out of Congress, for obtaining hold of all the avenues to political power, regardless of the injury that may be dealt to public or private interests. All interests are inflexibly made to bend to the one great, cardinal purpose of perpetuating radical rule throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The very manner of appointment of the supervisors is a flagrant violation of the organic law, as we have recently shown. And to this outrageous abuse of petty power is added the delegation of official powers to a set of political creatures that cannot but be regarded by the community at large as dangerous in both nature and degree. We call the attention of the country—of the great body of taxpayers—to this new feature in the radical campaign, unparalleled in all the annals of political history for recklessness, unlawfulness, and petty trickery, and we ask if it is the intention of voters to permit the continued domination of a faction that has so justly forfeited all claim to the respect and support of honest men, who have the true good of the country at heart? The signs of the times say it is not.

A Secondary Lion.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We observe that it is expected of General McClellan that immediately upon his arrival from Europe he will begin to make himself useful by eating a dinner in this city in honor of Blair and Seymour. "The McClellan Legion" has gone over, as we are informed, body, breeches, bravery and buttons, to Blair & Co., and the *World* frankly informs us that "the Legion is actively employing itself" in the present campaign in working for the Democratic candidates, "to which object attentions shown General McClellan will be secondary." This is candid, we admit; but how will the pilgrim warrior relish it when he comes to read it, or the dinner when he comes to eat it? Secondary, indeed? A very genial way this is of greeting the coming guest! "You are only secondary, General! but you shall have your dinner for all that. Soup, fish, and every delicacy of the season. All the choice vintages of which you care to taste; but in return you will be expected to make some sacrifice of your personal feelings, and to forget what a mess we made of it in 1864. We are ready to show you every attention, but it must be understood that these attentions are secondary. Nominally this is the McClellan Legion still, but really it is a Blair and Seymour Club; and what will you take?" We don't know how the returning wanderer will relish this sort of thing, but not overmuch, we fancy. It will require a pretty good dinner to stir his appetite under such a very peculiar welcome. We suppose that Gen. McClellan, like most military men, has the instincts of a gentleman; and this is more than we can say for the committee which proposes to make him dine in public under such delicate circumstances. If General McClellan has friends who desire to give him a dinner, be the same public or private, we do not know that it is for us or for anybody else to object to the festivities; but when it is openly avowed that the dining is an electioneering scheme in behalf of Blair and Seymour, "to which object attentions shown General McClellan will be secondary," it is painful to notice a man who has occupied a really high position so shamefully insulted. We feel perfectly safe in predicting that General McClellan will decline any invitation to dinner of which he is to be "the secondary" hero.

Vermont.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Though the Green Mountain State holds her election for Governor, Congress, Legislature, etc., on Tuesday next, September 1, we have hitherto said nothing to her people. The Switzerland of America knows her friends and her enemies—knows that they are also the friends and enemies of liberty for all. Universally educated in their own excellent common schools, living generally on their own farms, reading constantly and observing intently, her people know the right and steadfastly uphold it. Whatever votes, few or many, shall be cast in that State to restore Howell Cobb, Mason, Slidell, Toombs, Forrest, Semmes, etc., to mastery over the republic whose flag they deserted whose unity they assailed, whose commerce they destroyed, whose defenders they slaughtered, will mainly be cast by immigrants from less intelligent communities, whose hearts are not thrilled by the recollection of Bennington and Saratoga, and whose fathers did not unite in hunting Sir George Provost from Plattsburgh.

The *World* has a column of gaseous "Campaign Notes," purporting to show great changes everywhere in favor of Seymour and Blair, whence we extract the following:—

> "A letter from Vermont to the *World* declares in the following words the gratifying fact that, even in the Green Mountain State, the days ahead look bright. Says the letter:—'We are receiving converts from the Republican ranks every week. You may safely count on Vermont as sure to give from 7000 to 10,000 Democratic gain in September next. The Democrats are fully aroused, and are determined to work. A big mass meeting comes off in a week or two at Lyndon, Vt., when John Quincy Adams, F. G. Sinclair, and many other prominent Democrats will speak."

—We have not a word to say to the Republicans of Vermont. They will do as they see fit about calling out their full vote. They certainly have not less than forty-five thousand legal voters, but they may not choose to make the necessary effort to bring out even forty thousand of them. They may be so dead as to allow the *World* to figure out "7000 to 10,000 Democratic gain" in the vote of next Tuesday; but we shall not believe it of them till we must.

Men of Vermont! you can shame these braggarts if you will! It rests with you to cheer the hearts and nerve the arms of the mighty host advancing to victory under the banners of Grant and Colfax, or to enable Wade Hampton, Forrest, and Semmes to evoke the old Rebel yell from their audiences as they boast that even Vermont shows a strong current setting everywhere in favor of Seymour and Blair. Do as your own hearts shall prompt, and thereby earn the gratitude of that party to which your feelings ally you. We ask nothing, but shall rest content with recording your verdict.

General Grant and the Democracy—The Lessons of Past Elections.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Democracy, in fighting the unparalleled assumptions of power, extravagances, corruptions, and grinding taxations of the present radical Congress, have sufficient material for a vigorous and effective campaign against the Republican party and its Presidential ticket of Grant and Colfax. Very few of the Democratic leaders, orators, or organs, however, have the sagacity or prudence to seize the advantages which are offered them in the usurpations and crimes and plunders of the radicals, while avoiding the dangers of attempting to disparage the public services and blacken the character of General Grant. But no political party can safely ignore or disregard the lessons of past elections in reference to the merits of principles or candidates.

For instance, in the campaign of 1828, between Jackson and Adams—a campaign which marked a new organization of parties—the Adams party unwisely adopted the policy of a general hue and cry against Jackson, as a man whose personal record and character would make his election a lasting disgrace to the country. Thus he was presented in the administration newspapers, in pamphlets, and handbills, including coffin handbills, and on the stump, as one of the most infamous characters that ever existed. As a soldier he was denounced as a tyrant and a butcher, and also as an impostor, for his victories, it was contended, were due to other men. As a civilian his qualifications were below mediocrity. He was an ignoramus, who could not write a single sentence correctly, and who knew but little more of affairs of state than an untamed Choctaw. As a citizen his character was that of a Southern backswood ruffian, ever seeking occasion for the exercise of pistol or bowie knife, and dangerous to friends and enemies. He was, moreover, represented as a duellist guilty of deliberate murder, a shameless adulterer, and a rowdy hero of cross-road taverns, horse races, and political barbecues. In short, if the supporters of Adams could be believed, a more scandalous and detestable nomination could not have been made for the Presidency than that of Andrew Jackson. Yet he was elected by a very decisive popular and electoral majority over Adams, the model of all the virtues, because the people thought it proper to rebuke this scandalous partisan abuse of a deserving patriot; and thus the very means employed to defeat Jackson insured his triumphant election.

Such was the lesson given to the adverse party in the election of 1828. The same popular spirit of fair play against partisan persecution contributed to the increase of the vote for Jackson in 1832, although the bank question was the controlling issue in that canvass. Passing over the intervening elections for the present, in turning to that of 1852 we have a lesson of a character totally different from that of 1828. General Scott, the first soldier of his day, the hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, in the war of 1812, and of Vera Cruz and all the bloody battles around the city of Mexico in the war of 1846-7, as a Presidential candidate was overwhelmingly beaten in 1852 by a New Hampshire county court lawyer and local politician. And how? Because, while Greeley and his abolition faction of the Whig party could do nothing better than "split upon the platform" of Scott, which was the same as that of Pierce, the Democrats fought their battle squarely upon the great compromise measures of peace on the slavery question embraced in that platform and won the day. Scandalous personal abuse and libels on the character of General Scott were generally avoided, and his personal cause and claims were damaged only by his own imprudent speeches and letters, drawbacks which are not likely to damage General Grant.

Here, then, are two very important lessons for our Democratic politicians—in the first election of Jackson in 1828, and in the defeat of Scott in 1852. In the one case against a meritorious soldier we see that personal calumnies and abuse only served to enlarge his claims in the estimation of the people; in the other case we see that against the highest military claims great public measures of necessity and sound policy will prevail, if no general attempt is made to reduce the military candidate to the level of a ruffian, a butcher, a pretender, an ignoramus or a drunkard. Common sense, one would think, ought to have prevailed with the Democrats in persuading them to fight this fight not against General Grant, but against the measures and principles of his party, in view of the election of 1852; but they seem determined upon a repetition of the foolish course of personal abuse against Jackson which swamped the party of Adams in 1828.

The Ku-Klux Democracy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A short time ago we published an article designed to show that the spirit which now actuates the National Democratic party is essentially one with that which animates the lawless and barbarou Ku-Klux Klan of the South. Since that article was published the manifestations of that party spirit in various parts of the country have confirmed all its statements and inferences. The attacks on processions of Republicans in this and other cities, and the assaults made upon well-known Republicans in various portions of the North, indicate that the sentiments of Frank Blair, and Wade Hampton, and Benjamin Hill, and Forrest, the butcher of negroes, are pervading the rank and file of the party everywhere.

But the details given in our dispatches, published this morning, of the dangerous nature and illegal aims of a secret organization of great strength, wide extent, and thorough discipline, already formed in Missouri, for the purpose of carrying that State for Seymour and Blair in spite of law, and in contempt of loyalty, afford the most direct and palpable evidence of the correctness of the views already expressed by us. This plot, the character of which has been, by good fortune, thus prematurely exposed, is not only in sympathy, but in alliance with the bands of lawless Democrats in the South, who have shocked every sentiment of honor, patriotism, and humanity, by their heinous crimes, and there is reason to believe it is only one of several branches of the conspiracy against Republican government, which has for its purpose to put the Democratic party in power, at all hazards, regardless of law and of majorities, by riot, bloodshed, and revolution, if these means appear to be necessary.

This is not a trifling matter—not a temporary sensation. It is a formidable and alarming plot against the liberties upon which republican institutions are based. It demands thoughtful attention, and immediate, determined action. Either the laws must be maintained, or the country will become another Mexico, cursed with anarchy, without security of life or property, without liberty of speech, or freedom of political action. Let every patriotic citizen discountenance these schemes of lawlessness, and by his vote in the coming elections unmistakably pronounce his condemnation of the party which resorts to such means for securing the gratification of its desperate lust for power and spoils.

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FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

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Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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1868.

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FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

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Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

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SEWING MACHINE,

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This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

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And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

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For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15$

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3 5$ No. 434 RACE Street.

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2 22$ Also, WOOL SACKS.

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CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

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SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE, CLARET, CATAWBA, PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

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BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

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LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

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Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth$

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12$

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CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. [5 fmw6m

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

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AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

From our own Correspondent.

FORT SANDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY, }
UNION PACIFIC RR, Aug. 18, 1868. }

It is not often your correspondent has the privilege of writing you from a point nearly 2000 miles west of Philadelphia. But here we are more than 1000 miles beyond the Mississippi river, and 5.2 out on the great Union Pacific Railroad, the wonder of the age.

Upon the adjournment of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," which has just held its seventeenth annual meeting at Chicago, we determined to see something more of this great West; and a few of us, members of the Association, started on August 12th, by the Northwestern Road for Omaha, on the Mississippi river, and former capital of Nebraska. Remaining here twenty-four hours, we entered the cars of the Union Pacific for the end of the road, wherever we might find that to be. At Omaha our party was vastly enlarged by a company of excursionists, some dozen members of scientific associations, with their wives, under the special charge of Captain Turner of Chicago, one of the active Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and W. B. Ogden, Esq., the far-famed railroad projector and capitalist of Chicago.

Among the company were representatives from Harvard, such as Dr. Gould, General Eustic; from Yale, Professor Silliman, Professors Whitney and Marsh; Professor Hungerford, from Burlington University; Mr. Hall, of Albany New York State Geologist, and others not unknown to the scientific world.

Delightfully luxurious cars were especially provided for the party, and every facility afforded by the officers of the road for a thorough inspection of the road and the magnificent scenery which it has revealed to the world. Journeying steadily westward at the rate of twenty miles an hour, stopping here and there at points of special scenic, historic, or geological interest, we reached in twenty-four hours the notorious city of Cheyenne, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains (Black Hills), and 516 miles from Omaha Cheyenne was for a long time practically the terminus of the road, and acquired a reputation such as Julesburg, Laramie, and now Benton each in succession has attained.

These towns have a very brief but intense life, and then lapse into ordinary dull western villages. So long as each is the point of departure for stage lines, emigrant trains, express routes, miners' outfitting, etc. etc., they are full of stores, saloons, gambling hells, and the most abandoned characters, male and female, which the whole land can furnish. No one can readily exaggerate the wickedness of these moving towns, or be duly grateful that the completion of the road will abolish them.

From the Cheyenne we climbed at the grade of 90 degrees to the mile, up the mountains to Sherman, thirty-two miles further west, and famous as being the highest point on the route from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean—8262 feet above the sea. From Sherman it is but twenty-three miles to Fort Saunders, a Government post, with 500 men, where we were very cordially and gallantly received by General Gibbons, commanding Rocky Mountain District, and General Potter, Commandant of the post. Here the party dined with General Frank Blair, and the other Government Commissioners of the road who here have their headquarters.

Arriving, at last, after less than forty hours actual travel, the present terminus of regular railroad trains at Benton—we were attached to a train of railroad iron, and hastened on to see the eighth wonder of the world—the making of the road. We shall not attempt a minute description of it (it is of itself enough for a letter). I can give you an outline. Imagine 20,000 men—the actual working force—scattered over the plains for 160 miles—surveying, grading, etc. etc. Then a force of 500 men laying the ties and putting down the rails at the rate of four and five miles a day, and you can faintly conceive the building the great Pacific Railroad. The ties (brought up by cars) are distributed along by mule trains; the rails are hurried forward in hand cars, drawn by horses, much as canal boats are propelled, and empty cars returning as fast as fleet horses can run, to be refilled. To keep up to the workmen is actually wearying to persons unaccustomed to walking. The workmen sleep in cars, and nightly pitched tents, and eat in an immense moving restaurant.

Having all assisted in laying rails and driving spikes, and thus added our mite to the achievement of the century, we reluctantly turned our faces toward the rising sun, and recrossing "The Divide," which separates the waters of the Pacific from the waters of the Mississippi, after a long sleep in Pullman's palace cars, we reached to-day this delightful Railroad Hotel.

Time forbids that I should attempt to speak of the scenery, the soil, the difficulties of construction, the wild animals seen, and the thousand varied experiences of the journey, among which interviews with the Mormons and buffalo hunting have no unimportant place. I. E. K.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Two Men, Blinded by an Explosion, Are Nine Days Without Food.

We take the following from the Wabasha (Minn.) *Herald* of Aug. 20:—

By a letter from Mr. Harris, formerly of this place, we learn the particulars of a remarkable case of suffering at Vermillion.

Two men, Norman and Peterson, were employed by the Wabasha Gold and Silver Mining Company, to drive a drift on Pine Island, where this company has a very rich vein. They worked on the island alone, the principal operations of the miners being on the main land. One day they fired the fuse to a big blast, and, after waiting a long time, found that the lighted fuse had become extinguished and at once set themselves to work to drill out the blast, using water freely. Mr. Norman was an old and experienced miner, and feared no mishaps, taking, as he thought, sufficient pains to prevent an explosion; but by some means, in some strange manner, the blast was ignited while they were at work. Two fingers were torn from one of Norman's hands, and the drill drove through the wrist of the other arm, and both men were blinded by the explosion.

Nine days after this a party went over to the Island from the main land, and, finding blood around the spot where the ill-fated men had been at work, they became alarmed, and searched vigorously, and finally found them. They had been without food since the accident; Norman's wrist and hand were alive with vermin, and in the eyes of both of these terribly smitten men, these loathsome crawling things were so embedded that they had to be pulled out with pincers.

The utmost kindness and care in the power of the miners was bestowed on the wounded men, and Norman was sent down to Superior for treatment, while Peterson remained in camp.

Loss of blood saved the men from the cravings of a terrible appetite, while both must have been possessed of iron constitutions to have enabled them to survive those terrible nine days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign.

—Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's household, has made a speech which is highly tranquilizing.

—The United States gun-boat Canandaigua arrived in the Scheldt yesterday, and sails this morning for Hamburg.

—The Emperor of Russia on the termination of his visits to the German watering resorts will proceed to Warsaw on his return to Petersburg.

—The Queen of Spain having requested Louis Napoleon to meet her at Biarritz, the latter declines the honor of an interview.

—Prussia, according to the official journals, has acceded to the proposals made by our Government for the establishment of effective regulations for the protection of emigrants to this country.

Domestic.

—Gold closed yesterday at 144⅛.

—Secretary Browning has gone to White Sulphur Springs.

—General Carl Schurz spoke at a Republican mass meeting in Lancaster last night.

—The Fenian Convention is still in session in New York city. Proceedings secret.

—Ex-Governor Orr has been elected by the South Carolina Legislature, one of the Circuit Judges.

—Professor Agassiz, Senator Conkling, and several other gentlemen, left St. Louis yesterday for Denver.

—Only two foreign vessels remain in the waters of the Crete—English and French—the Russian and Austrian gunboats having left.

—Lieutenant-General Sherman's daughter, Minnie, was thrown from her horse at Fort Sanders, on Monday, and severely injured.

—The Democratic wigwam at Detroit fell down on Tuesday, fatally injuring one man and severely wounding several other citizens.

—James Mann, the Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana, died in New Orleans yesterday morning. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned out of respect to deceased.

—The Fifth National Convention of Spiritualists assembled in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday. Prayer was offered by a medium for the late Rev. John Pierpont.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—The first grand mass meeting of the Republicans of this city was held last evening on Wharton street, above Passyunk road, and a monster affair it was. The street from Eighth to Tenth streets was densely packed with the supporters of Grant and Colfax, who, during the delivery of the addresses, manifested their enthusiasm by frequent applause. Just after the opening the Twenty-sixth ward and the Berry Campaign Clubs appeared on the ground, and as they marched by the stand, received many cheers. The Republican Invincibles, five hundred strong, paraded along the thoroughfare toward the latter part of the evening, and created much applause by their magnificent appearance and soldierly bearing. At 8 o'clock, W. B. R. Selby, Esq., was chosen President, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were chosen.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The citizens of the First, Second, and Twenty-sixth Wards in mass meeting assembled to inaugurate, in the city of Philadelphia, the most important political campaign in the history of our country, the result of which shall decide the stability and perpetuity of a republican form of government in the election of Grant and Colfax, insuring to the people peace and prosperity, and restoring every branch of trade and industry to healthful vigor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the Convention of the National Union Republican party in their patriotic and judicious selection of Grant and Colfax as our standard bearers in this Presidential campaign.

Resolved, That in General Ulysses S. Grant, the patriot and soldier, we recognize the greatest captain of the age, whose unparalleled military genius and unflinching courage rescued our country from dismemberment; a master in the field, and in the councils of the nation a statesman firm and true.

Resolved, That in Schuyler Colfax we have the patriot and statesman who never deviated in his loyalty during the darkest hours of our nation's tribulations, and whose official career has been distinguished by unimpeachable rectitude, enlightened judgment, and dignified conduct, and whose nomination by our National Convention is a great recognition of these traits.

Resolved, That the nominations of the Republican Conventions State, Congressional, Legislative, and City, meet with our hearty approval, and as to the citizens of the First, Second, and Twenty-sixth Wards belongs the honor of inaugurating the campaign, they do pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to secure the success of the whole ticket at the coming election.

Enthusiastic speeches were then delivered by Hon. Charles O'Neill, Colonel J. W. Forney, Hon. H. Bucher Swope, General J. B. Fisher, and others.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—A special meeting of the Union League was held last night, at the League House, to take such action as might be necessary in view of the approaching elections. Hon. Morton McMichael presided, and on motion of Mr. Lindley Smith, a series of resolutions were adopted, substantially stating that, in view of the open alliance of the Democratic party and the Rebellion, no exertion should be spared to defeat that faction which now endeavors to destroy the glorious peace of the country by threatening a treasonable war.

Confidence is expressed in the gallant men who have heretofore stood by the flag; and the Democratic repudiation doctrine denounced. Vigilance and determination is urged to prevent a repetition of the barefaced frauds by which the Democratic party last year gained an apparent victory in the city and State; and a sub-committee of fifty members appointed to give effect to the views and purposes of the meeting.

A long and eloquent address was then read by Henry Carey Lea, Esq., on behalf of the Board of Directors, which was listened to with great interest, and adopted by the League, after which the meeting adjourned.

CASUALTIES.—Yesterday Charles R. Pye was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, with injuries caused by falling from an express wagon at Walnut street wharf.

Alexander Hutchinson, aged 45 years, suffering from a kick from a horse at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets.

The following persons were admitted to the Episcopal Hospital:—

John Glasson had his limb crushed between the bumpers of the Reading Railroad cars.

Archie Leech, in the employ of Link & Black, kicked by the horse he was driving, and had his leg fractured.

Charles Fooy, a conductor on the Frankford and Southwark Railroad, foot mashed by the dummy.

Henry Chappel, accidentally shot in the thigh by a boy who was playing with a pistol.

Last evening an aged woman, named Lugas, was knocked down and run over by a huckster cart, on Germantown road, above Jefferson street, and severely injured. She was admitted into St. Mary's Hospital.

THE REGATTA THIS AFTERNOON.—A boat race between boats of all sizes comes off this afternoon on the Delaware. The prizes to be contended for are three in number—silver goblets and a champion burgee—distributed among three classes of boats. Among the gilling skiffs already entered we have the Sallie C——, Andrew Johnson, Lewis C. Cassidy, George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, and William Cramp, Jr.; among the decked boats, the Marianna, Commander Rufus Wilkins, the winner of the last race; the William Clark, Edwin Pratt and Thomas Dickson, besides others; of the 18-feet decked boats, the Samuel Archer, the B. Fillmore and the Jersey Lightning, Captain Marquis F. De Dreux, are the most prominent. Other vessels from Cooper's Point, Bridesburg, Riverton, Torresdale and Burlington will compete. This, however, is only an initiative regatta, a second occurring on the following Thursday, for boats of all sizes, including yachts of the largest size.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. WISHART.—Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart, proprietor of the Pine Tree Cordial, died suddenly, while in a drug store, on Frankford road, near Columbia avenue, about half-past 6 o'clock last evening. The deceased had accumulated quite a fortune from the sale of his medicines. He resided at his country seat, on Frankford road, near Hart's lane.

SALE OF NEW COTTON.—Powell & West sold at auction yesterday, the first bale of new cotton received in Philadelphia this season, for 32½ cents per pound.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 21	MOON SETS	0 29
SUN SETS	6 41	HIGH WATER	10 08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, }
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE
THOMAS POTTER. }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 14
C.ofWashington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 15
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Aug 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 20
Germania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 21
Java	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 22
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
FOR EUROPE.			
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
New York	New York	Bremen	Aug. 27
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 3
Arago	New York	Bremen	Sept. 5
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas.	Aug. 27
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 29
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 29
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, Fall River, do.
Schr Trade Wind Corson, Salem. do.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, Fall River, do.
Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, S. Norwalk, do.
Schr Mary Ella, Rogers, Portland, do.
Schr Fawn (new), Wiley, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Cohasset, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr E. Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—A. H. Ketchum, children, and nurse; G. T. Nichols, wife and son; Mrs. Worrell and son; Mrs. Ambrose; Mr. G. Damon; Mr. A. F. Speller; Mrs. M. A. Batty; Mr. Kerlin; Mr. Threadcraft; Josiah Hill; E. Russell.

Schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, 18 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, from Boston.

Schr E. Arcularius Gregory, from Vinalhaven.

Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, from Salem.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Ingraham, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed in the bay, one barque, name unknown; brig Samuel Welsh, from Charleston; five light brigs and several schooners all bound up.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, hence via St. John, N. B., was off Liverpool 15th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, on her way from Charleston for Philadelphia has on board 145 bales cotton, 44 bales domestics and yarn, 300 tons phosphate rock, 10 bales rags and sundries.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 25th instant.

Barque E Schultz, Russell, hence for Aspinwall, with coal, put into St. George's, Bermuda, 8th inst., having had a mutiny on board the day before, in which the captain and chief mate were stabbed and the second mate threatened. The captain and mate were able to get about. The E. S. remained in port 11th inst.

Barque L. G. Bigelow, Corning, hence, at Bremen 12th inst.

Barque Woodside, Edmunds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Clyde 12th inst.

Barque Aurora, Utley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Brouwershaven 13th inst.

Barque Industrie, Bischoff, hence, at Genoa 11th instant.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Whitmore, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 6th inst. for Leghorn.

Brig Hildegard, Wickberg, hence, at Stettin 10th instant.

Brig Insulerinen, Neilsen, hence, at Copenhagen 11th inst.

Brig Romance, Duncan, from Baltimore for Nevassa, was spoken 16th inst. lat. 19 39, long. 73 50.

Schr R. W Brown, Rodman, hence, at Wilmington, N. C. 24th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 22d inst., with 430 tons phosphate.

Schr W. F. Cushing, Cramer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 22d inst., with 115,030 feet flooring boards.

Schrs Francis Bartlett, from Bridgeport, and John E. Joy, Markeson, from Bristol, both for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Charleston.

Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor 14th inst.

Schrs Active, Matthews, and Farragut, Clark, for Philadelphia cleared at Windsor 17th inst.

Schr Flying Scud, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 24th inst.

Schr Grey Eagle, Mullin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore yesterday.

Schr Lady Emma, Sinclair, hence, at Norfolk 22d instant.

Schrs Asa Eldridge, Hickman; Kedron, Eldridge; and W. B McShane, Christy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 22d inst.

Schrs Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, and S. A. Read, Arnold, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th instant.

Schrs Kate E. Rich, Miller; F. Nickerson, Kelley; J. L. Maloy, Russell; and D. Talbot, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The second class nun buoy on the Horseshoe Shoal, southeast part, and the bell buoy off Deep Hole Rock, having been carried away, their places have been temporarily supplied with spar buoys.

Boston, Aug. 24, 1868.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 30§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
8 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679·20,	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $108,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding, Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig, James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington, Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper, George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade, J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel, A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY, WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
President. Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr. Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 23§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9§ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens, Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson, Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk, Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington, Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan, Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick, J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan, Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

LONDON
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18sthstu3m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4 1

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS EVENING THE WHITE FAWN. THE WHITE FAWN.

And Jarrett and Palmer's combined PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPES.

MAD'LLES BONFANTI, SOHLKE, ARDRION, CEREBELLE, OBERTI, MAZZARI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER, SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES.

And a Grand Corps de Ballet.

The Scenery is the most Beautiful and Costly ever presented at any theatre in the world. THE COSTUMES THE MOST BRILLIANT EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS. SATURDAY—WHITE FAWN MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 27, Triumphant success of the great Burlesque Actor, LEFFINGWELL, who will appear in two of his specialties, BEPPO, FOR THE LAST TIME, in Byron's Burlesque of Fra Diavolo, and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, In Edmund Falconer's laughable absurdity of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF LEFFINGWELL. Byron's celebrated Burlesque of CINDERELLA, in which Leffingwell will appear as CLORINDA. In preparation, with new scenery, the Drama entitled FOUL PLAY, from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, in six acts, by Charles Reade, Esq.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11§

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
No. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK, }
August 20, 1868. }

For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of the rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
8 24 mfw 4t Brevet Major General U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.—

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va., }
August 17, 1868. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., September 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.—

14 boxes French uncooked mixed Vegetables, 9200 pounds, more or less.

754 boxes American uncooked mixed Vegetables, 80,400 pounds, more or less.

218 boxes American cooked mixed Vegetables 80,400 pounds, more or less.

The French Vegetables are in tin cases of 55 pounds each, the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this depot, and have been recently repacked in new strong boxes, two cases in each box, and are in excellent shipping order.

Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash in Government funds. By order of Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. A.

JAMES CURRY,
8 21 6t Second Lieutenant 5th Art. A. C. S.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20§wfm

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868.

Questions and Answers.

MR. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is out in another address to his followers, which merits a passing notice. It seems that the fearful exposure of the conduct of Seymour, and the black and dastardly record of the Democratic party are having the effect which we contemplated, on the masses of the people, and thousands who for the moment were deluded by the fallacious cry of "retrenchment," have had their attention called to the history of the Democracy, and are turning from that party in disgust. This fact, which has been palpable to us for weeks past, has at last forced itself on the unwilling ears of the Democratic Committee, and hence the present address. It commences with urging the people to forget the "stale slanders of the past." Delusive hope!

If a man wants to act as your agent to transact your business, is it a "*stale* slander" to see whether he robbed his previous employer? Is anything stale which shows the character of him who now asks from us so great a confidence? We think not. There are some crimes which are never outlawed by time, and sympathy with treason is one of them. To distract attention from the "stale slanders" which are being so uncomfortably raked up, Mr. Wallace tells his followers to ask the radicals the following questions. We give them all, and answer them all.

"Why is the national debt greater now than when Lee surrendered, and why does it still increase?"

It is not. The debt has decreased since the war over $100,000,000. It is not increasing. It has been steadily decreasing. The only increase has been for the last month, when the payment of the Alaska purchase money caused a temporary increase. *On an average* it has exhibited a steady decrease for nearly two years.

"What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars they have wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?"

There have not been fifteen hundred millions collected in that time. A little more than half that amount is nearer the figure. What has been collected has been paid in bounties, interest on the debt, and other expenditures, *all of which passed through the hands and under the management of Secretary McCulloch, an avowed member of the Democratic party.*

"Why are more than one hundred millions of dollars annually wasted on the unreconstructed South, and why is it not made to yield us as much, to relieve us from taxation, and aid in paying our debt?"

There is not. Less than $30,000,000 has been the largest amount of reconstruction expenses, as was shown by the reports of the Congressional Committee and by that of Mr. Wells, special agent. The fact that $3,000,000 is necessary, much less $30,000,000, *is due to the Democratic party itself.* It has been fostering and encouraging a spirit of rebellion and resistance in the South, which necessitated heavy expenditures. Had it not thus bred treason and kept the smouldering fires alive, all would now have been well, and it would have required no more money to govern South Carolina or Texas than it does Massachusetts or Pennsylvania.

"Why is the white man made the inferior of the negro in every Southern State?"

He is not, as Mr. Wallace knows full well. They are equal only in the eye of the law. Socially, there is as much distinction as ever. The Chairman knows that there is no superiority in the blacks, and presumes too much on the ignorance and credulity of his followers in making such an assertion.

"Why is one class of men totally exempt from taxation while all others groan beneath the load they should aid in bearing?"

There is no such class, except people who have less than $1000 a year, and own neither gold watches, dogs, or silver plate. The Government bondholders pay five per cent. on their income, the same as every one else does, as every sensible man can see if he reads the law, and examines his return blank. There is no such class in America except the one we have mentioned.

"Why shall the five-twenty bonds be paid in gold when by the express terms of the contract, they were made payable in legal-tender notes?"

The express contract don't say they are payable in notes. There is a doubt as to its meaning, and at the time the loan was contracted the faith and honor of the Government were pledged to their payment in gold by the assertions of Congress, its agents, the Secretary of the Treasury, and every official, high and low. Because we are in honor bound to pay them, they should be so paid. Such are the questions of Mr. Wallace, and such are candid and truthful answers. If out of this catechism any converts to Democracy can be made, we are willing to give Mr. Wallace advertisement free of charge.

The Conclave at the Springs.

THERE is a gathering of Rebels and Rebel allies at White Sulphur Springs, Va., the object of which is beyond doubt some deep design to aid the election of Seymour and Blair. Rosecrans goes from the West, Lee and a score more came from the South, and a plot beyond all doubt is being hatched, the object of which is deception. We can only surmise as to the probable action of the assemblage. The letter of Blair, the speeches of Hampton, Cobb, and all that race of fire-eaters have caused profound alarm among all thinking people. The shrewder Democrats see that they have unmasked too soon, and will now attempt to repair their blunder. There will, beyond all doubt, be a conciliatory and designing address issued to quiet, if possible, these fears. It is for this purpose that this gathering is to take place. Alas! for them, the people have seen the lion's mane, and no report in putting on the lamb's skin will deceive again. The mask has been removed, treason has been detected, war and bloodshed seen in the distance, and no soft words will give confidence to mild phrases, and keep in ignorance the people, after seeing what they have seen, and hearing what they have heard.

Disraeli and the English Aristocracy.

NUMEROUS as are the humiliations to which the aristocracy of England have of late been subjected, we can conceive none more mortifying than their present position in being led by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, the younger. Formerly they were constrained to submit to the yoke of Canning; but he was a man of transcendant ability, and had been always consistent, having entered political life as a follower of Pitt, and remained so to the last, though he had the merit of becoming Liberal in his age, as that great statesman really was in the outset of his career. Next they were led by Peel; but Peel was the son of a millionaire, and became popular also as he advanced in years. But Disraeli, the son of an old Spanish cigar seller, possesses no such merits. Entering life as an attorney's clerk, he was long noted for his ultra-republican, even regicidal opinions. The noted Scotch money-gambler, Joseph Hume, was the first individual under whose sanction he attempted to gain entrance into Parliament, and, it must be added, that possessing a mind of congenial baseness, he remained on the best of terms with that vile political pedlar to the last. But Daniel O'Connell, under whose patronage he next attempted to enlist himself, discovered his true worth, and contemptuously cast him off in terms of indignant disdain which will never die. Suddenly veering round to the opposite extreme, Disraeli then entered Parliament as a red-hot Tory through the medium of the wealth of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., whose companion he became, in two or three successive Parliaments, as representative of the borough of Maidstone, in the county of Kent. Mr. Lewis dying shortly afterwards, Mr. Disraeli succeeded in obtaining possession of the heart and the vast fortune of Mrs. Lewis, thus raising himself to a position of great wealth and influence.

It must, we repeat, be mortifying in the extreme for the British nobility to be led by an adventurer such as this, for he has not even the merit of being faithful to his creed, having renounced Judaism when it stood in his way, just as mechanically as he abandoned his former republican and regicidal opinions. No one now professes to be a more devout believer in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England than Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, and no one, we will venture to say, more intensely laughs in his sleeve at their absurdity, if indeed he understands them at all. His attitude at the outset of the late Parliamentary session we were disposed to admire, inasmuch as he undoubtedly possessed the right of remaining in office against the hostile decisions of a Parliament not chosen by himself, until the supplies of the year were voted; and the conduct of the Queen in sustaining him in this respect was perfectly constitutional and justifiable. But nothing can exceed his rapacity and meanness of spirit in retaining office in the face of the majorities after the supplies were voted, and the majority will in all probability have bitter reason to regret the unconstitutional support they have since given him.

Disraeli's conduct in opposing the reform of the Irish Church is, of course, wholly hypocritical. At heart he cares just as little for the Irish Establishment as he does for the English; and it is notorious that he is of no religious principle at all, though of late we see it stated in an English newspaper, that he has been pleased to give in his adherence to Unitarianism. Mr. Benjamin Disraeli's religion, however, is of that accommodating principle which suits best with the condition of his breeches' pocket, and if Mahomedanism or profession of the doctrines of the late Joanna Southcote were more likely to fill that receptacle he would undoubtedly adopt them. Imbued with rapacity, Mr. Disraeli will unquestionably retain possession of office and its emoluments until he is signally kicked out, even although he has to support the enormity of sustaining a Church maintained by money extorted from the poorest and most suffering people under the sun, and of upholding bishops and other such church dignitaries who are to be found at every watering-place in England, never visiting their flocks at all unless for the purpose of fleecing, or rather flaying them.

But we trust there is still virtue enough remaining in England to defeat this nefarious design, and that the new constituencies which have just been called into being will have patriotism sufficient to induce them to stand aloof from bribery and resist Mr. Disraeli's "No Popery" cry. All depends upon their honesty and self-restraint. If they have courage enough to refuse the money that will unhesitatingly be offered them, Disraeli will be ejected from power, and this is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. If they do not, they will simply involve their country in new difficulties, and themselves in additional debasement, to be terminated only by that ruin and revolution which shall sweep all away.

That a crisis in the fortunes of England is approaching has long been evident. Fully twenty years ago that profound and sagacious observer, the late Prince Metternich, remarked, on his arrival in Brighton: "The English aristocracy have yet an account to settle with the people of England," and such conduct as that of this persevering adventurer, Disraeli, can have no other effect but to accelerate the approach of the reckoning day. It almost inspires one with feelings of pity to find an ancient aristocracy controlled by such a man, and that the descendants of the followers of William the Conqueror, of the Henrys, the Edwards, and other sovereigns of England should be led to their ruin by a cold-blooded, heartless, and unprincipled man, whose only aim is money, whose sole object is self.

DOGGEREL.—Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper has been outdone, and that by the late lamented Menken. The specimens of her "melancholy" rhyme, which we publish elsewhere to-day, out-Tupper anything to be found in the "Proverbial Philosophy" or any other effusion of that erratic bard. Miss Menken's strongest point is that of contrast in the length of her lines, and in this respect she has, as in her stage costume, outstripped all competitors. The only stanza we remember to have seen which can be said even to approach her efforts is the following:—

"The squirrel is a very fine bird,
And has a bushy tail;
He sometimes sits upon a limb,
And sometimes on a rail;
And gathers nuts throughout the livelong summer season, so that, beyond all peradventure, his winter stock won't fail."

That Charles Dickens should have responded to such enclosures in the following style is one of the most curious freaks of his unquestioned genius:—"Many such enclosures come to me, but few so pathetically written, and fewer still so modestly sent."

THE UNION LEAGUE last night at its meeting agreed to appoint a Campaign Committee of fifty members to lend the aid of the League to secure the success of the Republican ticket in October and November. They also adopted a series of declaratory and determined resolutions which have throughout the true ring, while the address which they publish to the citizens of Pennsylvania is as convincing a document as we have seen. It does not savor of the politician, it addresses Pennsylvanians like patriots and gentlemen. It will be read with interest and carry conviction to thousands.

Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

We have before us the prospectus for the opening scholastic year of this admirable and useful institution. Quietly and steadily, despite many obstacles both from that most tangible foe—poverty, and that most intangible opponent—prejudice, it has won its way to its present high position, and can point back proudly to what it has accomplished, and forward hopefully to what it may still perform.

A careful examination of the system pursued and the work accomplished has thoroughly impressed us with its admirable adaptation of means to ends. The course is severely logical. Not an hour is spent, not a line is drawn, that does not tend directly to the aim in view. Through a skilfully and thoughtfully arranged plan, there is produced a thorough sequence of studies leading from the simple mechanical accuracy of drawings from the "flat," through outlines from the "solid," to the mystery of shading, until the pupil by easy stages reaches a skill that makes her capable of fairly and justly reproducing with her pencil the sublime lines of antique sculpture.

This "productive system" is carried out in every department, as well as in the entire plan. The landscape studies, similarly arranged, present a curious and interesting progression from the simplest elements of a "scene" to the most complicated evolvements of an extended "view."

The undercurrent of thought which has prompted this work and rendered it so complete is the grand idea of the industrial elevation of woman. None of that mere prettiness and pettiness of execution to which the sex has been so long restricted, is here inculcated, but that wholesome, vigorous study which gives the pupil a full understanding of her work, and especially of its application to the industrial requirements of the world.

Nowhere through the scheme is the progressive idea more distinctly visible than in the method adopted in the lessons in design. The practical idea of a form suited to some simple adornment for an oil-cloth, for instance, is proposed, and some simple modification of a common geometrical figure advised as a theme for the lively fancies and nimble fingers of the students. The most casual observer could not fail to be attracted by the ingenuity with which an added or detracted angle, or the substitution of a curved line for a straight one is made to produce an agreeable and appropriate design, and to lead the fancy of the pupil into a progressive series more and more complex.

Colors, their significance, value, and relations are also studied in similar fashion, and the charts reveal many of the beautiful mysteries and wonderful effects produced by artistic adjustment and juxtaposition.

The adaptation of art to practical pursuits, such as wood engraving, lithography, and designing for wall papers, calico printing, carpets, etc., is the recognized aim of the institution; but the course is so thorough that it would be a help, and not a hindrance to the pursuit of the higher ranges of art proper. The historic, landscape, or portrait painter, could not in after time look back with regret on a single lesson as being a useless expenditure of time.

The admission of women into the useful pursuits so specially adapted to their taste, delicacy, and ingenuity, now only awaits their education for the work, and we are glad to chronicle the success of an institution so efficiently directed to the furtherance of this branch of study.

SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

How the Rebels of the South Talk.

We present below a few choice extracts of speeches and leaders of the unreconstructed Rebels of the South:—

—By the election of the Democratic ticket only could the noblest men who ever lived—the gallant sons of the South—gain what they had fought for without the sacrifice of a single principle.—*Colonel Slayback, St. Joseph.*

—"Forty thousand able-bodied, fighting men in "Free Misery" alone, are sworn to do battle, if need be, for the Right!
and if tom fletcher the felon, and his horde of outlaws resist,
HELL'S AHEAD!
—*St. Joseph Vindicator.*

—Mississippi must vote, and the Democracy will see to it being counted. Texas and Virginia cannot go through with the forms of the radical programme in time to be admitted before the election, as Congress will adjourn beforehand. But they must vote.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

—How shall we obviate a war of races? There is no way under the broad canopy of heaven, without it is driving from our midst these low, mean white men. With them out of the country, the negroes and white people could get along peaceably and quietly; but if they are allowed to remain in our midst, just so sure we are bound to have a war of races, and when there is one drop of blood spilt, we predict that it will flow as freely as does the Mississippi.—*Jefferson (Texas) "Ultra Ku-Klux."*

—Objection is made down this way to the indorsement of the Blair letter, by a few timid people, on the score of prudence, and yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend Colonel Broadhead, that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice President. We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses.—*Vicksburg Times.*

—With the skull and cross-bones of the "lost cause" before us, we will swear that this is a white man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him.—*Meridian (Miss.) Mercury.*

—The white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and if God in his anger permit the necessity to arise they will use it again.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

—If Mr. Blair becomes President, and swears to obey the Constitution, and fails to overthrow the oligarchy established by Brownlow in Tennessee, Blair would be perjured. There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these (reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.—*St. Louis Times.*

—From first to last—from the so-called anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution to the flood of trash for all purposes, military, civil, financial, and commercial—all the reconstruction laws of the whole peace period fall to pieces, if the Democracy succeed in electing Mr. Seymour as their standard-bearer. We can take part in such a conflict. We believe, from the depths of our understanding, that these acts of Congressional misdoing are all, one like the other, perfectly void.—*West and South.*

—I have given my allegiance to the old flag, *provided* we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair.—*Semmes, the Pirate, Mobile.*

—Now, for the first time, we have a platform of principles, and leaders around whom we could rally. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States, and the demonstration to-night shows that it was in unison with the feelings of the people. There was nothing that the South wanted that was not there. The military despotism which has held us in thraldom was there set in its proper light. For the first time we have a platform we can adhere to. We have a work to do which can be accomplished. We have leaders to represent those principles who will carry us out of the "Slough of Despond." Peace has its victories as well as war; those great principles for which we fought, and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved.—*General A. R. Lawton, Savannah.*

—There might once have been a necessity for the Rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue.—*Georgia Democratic Convention.*

—A time has come in which the people must relieve themselves by direct and immediate action under the first clause of the Constitution of the State. If such action should be resisted by force that force should be repulsed.—*E. H. Ewing, Tennessee.*

—The soldier being educated for the camp, is totally unfit for civil responsibility. His profession is lawlessness; his teachings, tyranny; his law, the bayonet and the cannon; his constitution, his own will; his supreme court, a military commission. (Applause.) If Grant be elected, he feared the last Presidential election will have been held in this land. Shadows of elections may gull the people, but the body corporate will be dead. Get ready then, said the speaker, to bend the supple hinges of the knee before Ulysses the First. ("Never! never!")—*Lowenstein, Memphis.*

—"Since our convention the Republicans understand that the Democratic party is thoroughly in earnest, and is determined to bring this reconstruction business to an immediate crisis." "The time has come when a majority of the people of the whole country will assert their right to control the government of the country. If the Republican party are a majority of the whole country, we will submit; if they are not a majority of the whole adult male population, they shall submit, or else 'we will know the reason why.'" "If they refuse to count our votes at the polling places, we have arithmetic enough to count our own sinewy arms."—*New York World.*

VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Revolution—Hopes of General Falcon and the Prospects of General Rojas.

The New York *Times'* correspondent, writing from Curacoa, August 4, says:—

The revolution in Venezuela still continues, as the different factions are still menacing each other. Caraccas, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Valencia, Coro, and other places are occupied by one or the other party, and daily threatened by their opponents, but with very little movement.

The war steamer Mapatare, which arrived at this port on the 21st ult., with Commissioners to General Falcon, left on the 25th, General Falcon having, it is said, supplied the needful to continue the struggle, in the hope that some of his friends may prove sufficiently strong, with his aid, to put down General Monagas and seize the capital. General Falcon's day has passed, however, and the probability now is that General Rojas, at present at the head of affairs in the State of Barquesimeto, is sufficiently powerful to end the present strife should he conclude to unite with General Bruzual, as he no doubt will on being installed as the head of the party, with General Bruzual as Minister of War and commander of the forces. I shall be somewhat disappointed if affairs do not take some such course.

By an arrival at this port a few days since came Commissioners from Maracaibo, who are now in consultation with General Falcon. General Sutherland, President of the State of Zulia, of which Maracaibo is the capital, is becoming uneasy, and is now looking about for the most promising alliance to secure his own continuance in power. It is understood here that the Commission will, before returning, consult the Monagas Government at Caraccas, probably with the intention of securing the most favorable offer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 25, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 25 11t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—A PENALTY of One Per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September, Two Per Cent. October 1, and Three Per Cent. December 1.
In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4, 1867. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 26 19trp Receiver of Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.
5 28tf S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLINGING TO EVERY THREAD IT touches, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," embalms the handkerchief with fragrance—nothing removes it, save washing; it is richer than any other scent that art has ever stolen from nature to perfume the hall of fashion. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Bible study this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Transfiguration." To be conducted by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D. All are cordially invited. 1t

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
79 tuths3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

BLACKING.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING

Makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or imported.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, SIXTH and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 8 21 6trp

CLOTHING.

THE WICKED FLEA.

Last night a wicked little flea
Began to bite and bother me.

Unceremoniously he'd bite—
Then jump away with all his might.

And then with all his might and main,
He'd jump directly back again!

Oh: how his bites tormented me!
The lively, poisonous little flea!

He jumped about, so smart and fast,
And yet I caught the flea at last!

Betwixt my finger and my thumb
I crushed him—then his time was come!

I smashed his sides, squeezed out his breath,
And gently put the flea to death.

And so I slew the wicked flea,
That came to bite and bother me.

There are 92 more verses, much like the above, but we have now pursued the matter far enough, and these will do for the present. The conclusion of the thing is, that all active men ought to jump round at once, and get new Clothes at the magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

CIGARS.

FINE CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS'

FINE MARIANA RITA BRAND

Just in store, a splendid variety of these FINE CIGARS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, BY THE THOUSAND OR RETAIL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
Importers of, and Dealers in Fine Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Brandies, Cordials, etc. etc.,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY, on SATURDAY, 29th of August.
The fine new Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE makes her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, leaving Pier 19, above VINE Street, at 9·15 A. M. and returning leaves Cape May on MONDAY.
Excursion tickets $3, including carriage hire.
Each way $2·25, including carriage hire. 8 27 2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE double House, recently put in perfect order, WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Lot 50 feet front. $7000 can remain on mortgage. Address B. at this office. 8 24 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¾

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 wthstusm No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a
WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.
Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.
THIS INSTITUTION IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED OF ANY OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.
The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.
In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.
Young Men who desire to qualify themselves either for conducting business for themselves or for obtaining lucrative positions, will find the facilities at this institution of the highest order.
The instruction includes—
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced by the best business men.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
Diplomas awarded on graduation.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
COLLEGE NOW OPEN. 8 19 wam6t
Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wim4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S
ELEVENTH ANNUAL
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leaves ATLANTIC CITY at 4 A. M. Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

TICKETS .... $1·50

To be had at the ferry one hour before starting.

8 24 6trp D. H. MUNDY

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,
Has a large assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 5 15

Highly Important to Brickmakers.

The attention of brickmakers is called to an invention by Mr. J. R. Caldwell, of Pittsburg, which is without a doubt ultimately destined to completely revolutionize the present slow and unsatisfactory method of drying bricks, tile pottery, and similar articles. We have not space to describe properly the invention mentioned, but it will well repay anybody interested in brickmaking to visit the brick yard at Broad street and Germantown road and witness the practical operations of "Caldwell's Off-bearings and Brick-drying Cars and Hot-air Furnace." Briefly it may be stated that this invention consists of a hot-air furnace or tunnel, with double wall registers, well supplied with a uniform heat; and running through it is a small railroad containing capitally constructed iron cars, so arranged as to hold 650 bricks each without touching each other. These car-loads of bricks are dried, while passing through the tunnel, with astonishing quickness, uniformity, and thoroughness. They enter one end soft bricks, and come out at the other entirely ready for use. The furnace is capable of drying 5200 bricks at a time, and each one comes out perfectly dried. The old and tiresome method of drying (well known to brickmakers) is entirely dispensed with, and a considerable amount of labor and expense is saved. With this invention in use bricks can be made at all seasons, except when the clay is actually frozen. Brickmakers who study their own interest will do well to examine this invention at once, and its merits will be apparent. There is a fortune in it for the inventor. Any particulars regarding it can be learned of Alexander Kerr & Brother, No. 136 S. Water street

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

Now that the splendors of our watering-places are beginning to pale and Messrs. Namely, To wit, and Videlicet are thinking of returning to town the next question is, what shall be the prime social excitement of the forthcoming season? Plenty of excitement in the way of public amusement is being already prepared for fashionable Gothamites, and I am convinced that you will not care to hear much more of that just at present. The question with the Gothamite is, what social lion is to be caught and caged? The Mrs. Leo. Hunts, of Fifth avenue, are wondering what decoy-ducks will turn up in the shape of distinguished foreigners—somebody who wears gold lace, and speaks broken English, and so has a double right to be flirted with and jilted. I am afraid that in our *very* fashionable society, an eminent foreign literary man would stand no more chance than a distinguished Brigadier-General, unless, indeed, the author of "Laus Veneris" should come hither and inhale fresh inspiration from the free-shown beauties of Madison Square. It is astonishing to see how small is the attraction our fashionable women discover in the fame of an eminent literary man, unless he, indeed, adds to his intellectual reputation the notoriety due to his editorship of such poems as the late Miss Menken is said to have left in Mr. Swinburne's hands. However, it is probable that these longings after something new will soon be satisfied, and that a *furore* will be created in the breasts of our distinguished demoiselles that has not been equalled since the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, third son of the Czar Alexander II of Russia, is now at that interesting age for young ladies, viz., eighteen, which the Prince of Wales was at when the latter visited this country about nine years ago. The young Alexis has been travelling for his health. He has just completed a tour which included almost all the countries bordering on the Mediteranean, and on Saturday last he sailed from Algiers for the United States. He is not only a Duke, young ladies will be glad to know; he is also a colonel of a regiment of Russian infantry, and holds a commission in the imperial naval division of Finland. He is described as being interesting-looking and handsome, with that supply of dusky down upon the upper lip which gives such pleasing promise of the future magnificent moustache. His knowledge of conversational English is limited, and it is well for the *demoiselles* who seek to captivate, that among well-bred people of fashion the knowledge of French has become almost of as much necessity here as throughout Europe. Several things will have a tendency to make the young Duke popular here, as well as in Philadelphia, and whatever other Northern city he may visit in the United States. In the first place there is a strong sympathy at present between the United States and Russia, based upon the mutuality of their interests with China and Japan, and the side the Emperor of Russia took with the North during the efforts of the late Confederacy. In the second place, fashionable society is always dying for something new, and a young foreign Duke (in ill health, too,) is just the medium for bringing it to life again. In the third place, the object of all their expectation is said to be a very *Marquis de Lethoriere*, in the art of pleasing, and where one party is resolved to please, and the other to be pleased, no prophet is required to predict the result.

Could a row like that which has disgraced the boards of the Broadway Theatre have occurred in a theatre of any other city, except, perhaps, New Orleans, or Chicago? The whole affair is brutal and low throughout, and having originated in the New York Theatre, will long surround that place of entertainment with unpleasant associations. The gist of the matter appears to be that, after Mr. Harkins, the leading actor in *Foul Play*, at the New York (or Worrell Sisters') Theatre, had appropriated the money in the box-office, in his failure to receive the stipulated amount from Mr. Lloyd, the lessee, Mr. Lloyd procured a warrant from Judge Barnard for his arrest. According to all that I have been able to understand, the Sheriff's deputies employed for the arrest of Mr. Harkins had plenty of opportunity to arrest him during the day, as Mr. Harkins, at various hours between dawn and dusk, fluctuates between the Broadway Theatre and the Metropolitan Hotel. The time chosen for the arrest, however, was at nine o'clock at night, when *Foul Play* was in full blast. At that hour a number of armed men, without stating their business or displaying their badges, presented themselves at the stage door of the Broadway Theatre, assailed all who attempted to defend themselves, rushed into the dressing-rooms of the actresses, who were making up for the next scene, let off their pistols in a murderously reckless manner, and were not collared by the police who were sent for, before they had succeeded in painfully injuring one man, and probably killing the call-boy, a lad of sixteen. Outrageous as such conduct is, however, it is as nothing in comparison with what it would seem, if the consequences which so easily might have happened had really taken place. That the sound of screams and discharged pistols from behind the scenes did not cause a panic among the audience is a phenomenon for which no one has to thank the Sheriff's Deputies. However much the actor Harkins may have been in the wrong, the sympathy of the public is at present with him. Sheriff O'Brien has written to Justice Shandley, in which he has the brazenness to justify his Deputies. But the Sheriff will find it extremely hard to make that part of the public which constituted the outraged audience on the evening in question believe that the conduct of his Deputies was not more atrocious than anything of the kind that has occurred for years.

Crime! crime! crime! Nothing but crime has been telegraphed to police headquarters and filled the note-books of reporters of late. An inveterate mother-stabber has just been rearrested and incarcerated for using a clasp-knife in a maternally murderous manner in open Court. The youth had just recovered from the effects of a debauch, during which he had amused himself by beating his mother and sister. The sister was so ill-used as to be confined to bed, and the mother, though looking badly, had come in Court to testify against the filial devil. As she was leaving the witness-stand he started up from one of the seats reserved for prisoners, and, rushing upon her with an open clasp-knife, endeavored to stab her to the heart. Thanks to the policemen who interposed, he succeeded in only grazing her cheek. Even to eyes used to the ghastly procession of bandaged and bleeding heads which daily loom up before the justices' desks, in the various Police Courts, such a sight as this is more than sad and sickening—it is horrifying, and one asks himself whether devils never possess human beings now as in the time of old?

An interesting clash of arms has just occurred between Captain Coates (*not* Captain Jinks of the Hoss Marines), in command of the Washington Gray Battalion, and Captain Cooke, in command of Company B, of that battalion. In consequence of some misunderstanding about the expenses, Captain Coates contradicted the rumor that the battalion was to visit Boston and Providence, and called on Captain Cooke to surrender all the arms and equipments in his charge, inasmuch as Company B had resolved to undertake the visit as a separate battalion, and Captain Coates was resolved that it should *not*. Cooke applied to Brigadier-General Pastley for permission to loan, which was refused; and Coates applied to Superintendent Kennedy for a police force to prevent company B's leaving the city, Captain Cooke having announced his intention to go anyhow, in spite of Pastley's prohibition. But Kennedy refused the requested police force unless a wish to that effect should be received by him from General Shaler, commanding the First Division. At any rate, how the quarrel was settled, remains a mystery as yet, for the battalion set off, apparently amicable, on Tuesday morning, at four o'clock.

A foot-race at Finlay track, and aquatics at Sing Sing, attest to the interest in the muscle movement which is still kept up among us. This last attenuated scrap of paper on which I am writing, warns me to say what I have to say as short as possible; so, if any of the readers of THE TELEGRAPH want to see a pretty piece of rowing, I advise them to be at Hoboken on the 7th of next month, when a boating match, for $200 a side, will come off between John McKiel and Johnny Blue, alias "Shanks" of the Bowery. Among those on the lookout for such visitors will be ALI BABA.

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

Rapid Progress of the Work, and an Early Completion Expected.

We take the following from the Chicago *Post:*

Work on the Washington street tunnel is rapidly progressing, and there is little doubt that the great thoroughfare will be opened in the early spring. The obstructions will be removed from the river by December 1. From three hundred to four hundred men are employed upon the work, and the whole is pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. Six hundred and sixty-five feet of the arching are already finished, leaving 265 feet still to be built. The east excavation is now eighty feet inside the river bed. The coffer dam is all that could be desired, excluding the water perfectly so that no trouble arises from this source. On the west side the excavations are within twenty-five feet of the river. The coffer dam will be built across the other half of the river, and the channel changed from the west to the east side by the middle of September, so that the excavation can be continued on the west side. The passenger house on the east side is nearly at its full height.

The general plan of the tunnel is already known. Single passages, for horse and foot separately, are built to the water's edge, where the passage is doubled for the carriage way, extending two hundred and twenty feet, one side for going east, and the other side for the west, thus preventing any danger of collision. The footpath is six feet above the carriage road, in the middle of the tunnel. When all the arches are completed the top will be covered with masonry, making all level; over this will be a coating of government asphaltum poured on hot, and thus running into and filling all the seams, and forming a water tight sheeting; over this, again, large, heavy flagstones, of the usual white stones, will be laid, and the joints filled with asphaltum. Then the water is allowed to flow over all. Between each course of brick in the arches is a half inch of cement. The bottom of the archways will be built over a concrete filling of pounded stone and cement. Beneath the centre of the passage-way under foot, is a sewer 120 feet long—over one hundred of which is now built—leading to a well in the centre of the tunnel bottom, into which all water accumulating in the tunnel flows and is pumped up by a powerful engine to the surface and back to the river. The cost of the tunnel, for material and labor, is about $8000 per week. The cost of building is much greater than was at first expected, as the project was a new one, and of course not to be figured closely on. The contractors have already disbursed upwards of $75,000 over and above what they have received from the city. The original contract was $328,500. but the actual cost will be not less than half a million. The present contractors, however, are determined to carry the work through.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

At prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

8 27 tuths2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPARK OF ELECTRICITY.—

Says Brother Jonathan to John,
While talking by the wire,
"We've brought ourselves together, John,
By this Electric Fire.]

"And now, while tight together bound"
Says Jonathan to John,
"We always in the cause of right
Together will be found.

"The first despatch we'll send across
Will show the people where
To go and get their wardrobes filled
With clothing rich and rare.

"Thus we'll begin our work of good
By telling folks to go
And buy whate'er they want to wear
Of CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection, is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

UPHOLSTERING.—Prices reduced, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work of any description done. Men always ready.

BEDDING renovated and made equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick naxs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trewith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

HORNE—JOHNSON.—On June 22, by Rev. Mr. Peters, Pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Mr CHARLES H. HORNE, of Ridley, to Miss LIZZIE P. JOHNSON, daughter of Amos Johnson, of Tinnicum, Delaware county, Pa.

TOPHAM—WILSON.—On Tuesday evening the 25th instant, by Rev. A. H. Long, BENJAMIN F. TOPHAM to Miss ANGUS WILSON, all of the Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 25th instant, MARY V., wife of Charles A. Brown.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 312 Marshall street, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUGHES.—On the 25th instant, DAVID HUGHES, a native of Wales, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Conshohocken, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

LUKENS.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, ALLAN R. LUKENS, in the 41th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4459 Main street, Manayunk, on Sunday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough.

OGDEN.—On the 2 th of August, 1868, JANE, the eldest daughter of James and Sarah Ogden, aged 32 years 2 months and 12 days, a native of Royton, Lancashire, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Adams street, Frankford, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PENROSE.—On the morning of the 25th instant, after a brief illness, REBECCA W. PENROSE, relict of the late Samuel S. Penrose, of this city.

Funeral on Sixth-day morning at 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 3 PHILADELPHIA.

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DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

Bargains for 15 Days.

FINAL REDUCTIONS.

Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have

MARKED DOWN

THE WHOLE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK

To close the season's sales and make roo

FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street

1 18 tuthsfip PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

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8 1? GIRARD ROW.

NOTICE,

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

PIM BRO'S, FIRST QUALITY

IRISH POPLINS,

For Fall and Winter Wear,

IN COLORS:

BLACK, DRABS, MAUVE,
BROWNS, GARNET, *GLACE,*
MODES, WHITE, GREENS,
SLATE, BLUES, CHENE,
CLARET,

Which we offer at the

VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICE. 8 25 rp

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85p?

PATENTED—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 1 20 5p

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DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

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The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

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RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,

Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

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Government Securities bought, sold, or exchanged.

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Accrued interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

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No. 48 South THIRD Street,

8 24 10t PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusiv will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

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8 1 30t TREASURER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 5?

THE UNION LEAGUE.

THEIR ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE.

The following is the address of the Union League of this city to the voters of the State, which was adopted at the meeting last night:—

Fellow-citizens—Again you are called to the polls to defend the cause for which, since 1860, you have shown your devotion in so many sacrifices.

You doubtless thought when the Rebels laid down their arms and acknowledged themselves vanquished, that the struggle was over, and that all for which you had fought was secured. You may ask yourselves why, three years after a triumph so complete, your exertions are still necessary to settle the questions which were apparently decided forever at Appomattox Court-house; and perhaps you feel dissatisfied that the country has not subsided into the peaceful quiet so earnestly desired by all good citizens. If so, you have erred and still err, in regarding the Rebellion as merely the movement of a few unquiet spirits, who made skilful use of slavery as the means by which to gratify the longings of personal ambition.

The Rebellion was much more than this. It was the struggle between two opposite systems of society. On the one hand were the traditions of feudalism, of caste, of class privileges, the reaction against modern thought and liberty, which for three generations had moulded every institution, and had trained the people to one unvarying course of thought. On the other hand were the expansion of progress, belief in the dignity of labor, faith in the liberty of thought—in fine, the absolute right of every man to reason for himself and to carve out his own destiny. That systems so antagonistic should, sooner or later, measure their strength in deadly strife was inevitable.

Human slavery was the most prominent bulwark of the Southern system, and it naturally became the ostensible cause of struggle. Naturally, also, it perished in the war which it had provoked, because it was the most assailable and least defensible portion of the system. When we marked the downfall of that great iniquity, we shouted that our work was done, for we had given too little thought to all that lay behind slavery, that had fostered it, and had been fostered by it. Nor had we yet sounded to its utmost depths the baseness of that faction, falsely styling itself Democratic, which, crazed with the lust of office, is ready to sell itself into bondage again to the masters whose rule had wrought such ruin to us all.

No, our work is not yet done, nor will it be done until Northern ideas shall have penetrated throughout the South, and society there shall have reconstructed itself on the basis of true democracy. When Abraham Lincoln said that the United States could not remain half slave and half free, he gave utterance only to a portion of a great truth. Our country must be homogeneous. One section of it cannot be aristocratic, nursing sedulously the exploded notions of class privileges, and persecuting men because they labor for their daily bread, or because they entertain ideas repugnant to the dominant caste; while the other section honors labor and the laborer, admits of no distinction between citizens, and grants the fullest toleration to every shade of opinion on every subject. One section cannot set up the State as the sovereign object of its allegiance, while the other admits of no rival to the Union in its claims upon the citizen. Yet now, that slavery is legally dead, and secession has been nominally renounced, these differences between the North and the South exist as sharply as ever. Until they shall be removed, political strife must continue as keen and eager as the strife lately hushed on the battle-field. The result must necessarily be that either Northern ideas must conquer the South, as Northern arms have already done, or that Southern ideas must accomplish what Southern arms so miserably failed in attempting.

Enclosed as we are between two oceans, occupiers forever of the same land, this is the struggle which is set before us. We cannot shirk it. We cannot shun the necessity which is upon us. We may seek in cowardly mood to shrink back from our appointed work, but we shall merely postpone the inevitable, and prolong the labor and suffering. It is only by pressing forward resolutely, but prudently and wisely, to do that which Providence has ordained us to do, that we can escape with the least amount of toil and loss.

The burden of this work which lies before us has been immeasurably increased by the selfish stolidity and short-sighted recklessness of the Democratic party. Even as in 1860-61 they invited their slaveholding allies into ruinous rebellion, so now, in the hope of a temporary restoration to power, they are sedulously urging those same allies to resist afresh the inevitable course of events. Forgetful of the fearful record of the past, wilfully disregarding the irresistible developments of the future, they seek only to pander to popular passion in the present, and rest their hopes of success solely on their skill to work upon the meanest motives and prejudices of their dupes.

We would not judge them harshly, for they are our fellow-countrymen. That the masses of the party are honestly wishing to do their duty we dare not doubt, but they have surrendered themselves to leaders who make sport of their honor, and sell them for the vilest price that ever freemen were bargained for. Who is there so hardened that his cheek did not tingle with shame when he learned that General Forrest, of Tennessee,—Forrest the negro trader, Forrest the guerilla, Forrest the butcher of Fort Pillow, was a Democratic delegate to a National Convention assembled to frame a platform, and to select candidates for whom men of the North are expected to vote? Yet abject as is this degradation, they succeeded in reaching a further depth, for this same Forrest was able to boast publicly on his return that four-fifths of the Northern Democrats whom he had met apologized to him for having opposed the South in her rebellion. When the Democratic party thus entrusts itself wholly to men who abjure their manhood, is it to be wondered at if they adopt a set of principles dictated to them by Wade Hampton, and present for your suffrages men who are pledged to undo as far as possible all that the war has accomplished, even at the cost of another war? Or can we be surprised that the South, finding such facile allies, should eagerly revert to its old ideas, and should strive to make those ideas permanently triumphant as the guiding principles of the republic?

In this we do not blame the South, for Southern men have been educated in the beliefs to which they cling, and they, at least, are honest in their faith. That they are struggling for an obsolete theory of society is their misfortune, and while duty to the country and to millions yet unborn compels us to combat that theory as destructive to the well being of us all, yet for the men who conscientiously uphold it we would personally entertain none but the kindest and most charitable feelings. It was the first act of the Government, after the surrender of Lee and Johnson, to feed the starving masses of the Southern people, and that much maligned institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, has consistently dispensed its bounty without regard to the loyalty of the recipients. We have always rejoiced in these facts, and it is our pride to think that in all the movements to relieve the wants of the South, without distinction of race, color or political opinion, since the close of the war, the members of this league and of the party which it represents have ever been foremost with active sympathy and substantial aid. Yet, while we would gladly assuage the calamities which they have brought upon themselves, we cannot but resist them to the death in their mad attempt to bring back a forgotten past.

Whether they are to succeed in this will be determined at the November election. In asserting this we are not theorizing, for the proof lies within the reach of every man who can note and weigh the events that are passing before his eyes. As in wine there is truth, so in the excitement and enthusiasm of the South at the surrender of the Democracy in New York, the restraint of the last three years was swept away, and the gladness of anticipated triumph seemed to render caution and reticence no longer necessary. When Governor Wise, at the Richmond ratification meeting, assured his hearers that secession was as much alive as ever, he only crudely declared what Wade Hampton, the dictator of the Democratic platform, expressed more covertly at the Charleston meeting, in pledging his sword once more to his native State, and swearing that at her call he would hasten to her rescue from the uttermost bounds of the earth. Fresh from the meeting of the "National" Democracy, and planning a political campaign for the whole nation, he yet had no thought for the nation. His allegiance was confined to the petty borders of the sovereign State of South Carolina. No, secession is not yet dead, and the Memphis *Appeal* only gives form to the secret vows of the Southern Democrats when it bluntly declares that the South will yet be independent.

If secession is thus still rampant, the other old heresies are not less vigorous. The spirit of feudal oppression and class privilege, the contempt for honest labor, and the determination to keep it in subjection, which formerly manifested themselves in slaveholding, were, when slavery was abolished, promptly reasserted in the black codes enacted throughout the South by Mr. Johnson's reconstructed Legislatures. Now that these also have been swept away, the same spirit reveals itself in the schemes to control the negro vote, and to render him the instrument of his own disfranchisement. Public speakers openly advise combined action to throw out of employment every man who does not vote the Democratic ticket, and associations are springing up everywhere pledged to carry out this policy in an organized manner. It is fitting that men styling themselves Democrats should manifest such utter contempt for the first element of republican democracy.

Nor is the old intolerance, which placed a padlock on the lips of every man who did not think with the majority, one whit abated. Free thought and free speech—the vital breath of our institutions—are as obnoxious to the Southern mind to-day as when peaceful citizens were tarred and feathered for disbelieving in the Divine appointment of chattel bondage. All who frankly accept the results of the war, all men, whether Northern or Southern, who honestly believe that the South can be readjusted to the necessities of the new era, are denounced as unfit for human companionship; they are to be placed under the ban, and exposed to ingenious persecution, until driven away in despair from a community which is obstinately determined to learn nothing and to forget nothing.

Still more portentous is the undiminished vigor of the old spirit of lawlessness—the spirit which taught that it was noble and chivalric to defy the law, and which ever sympathized with and protected the law breaker. The peculiar boast of modern Anglo-Saxon civilization is the innate reverence for the sanctity of law which enables vast communities to live with perfect safety to person and property, and without subjection to the bayonet. It is this training which ranges every citizen instinctively against the law-breaker, and thus relieves us from the ruinous expense and demoralization of huge standing armies, and in this training the South is unfortunately more deficient than ever. Witness the hundred murders a month now occurring unpunished in Louisiana; witness the nine hundred and thirty-nine homicides which have been perpetrated in Texas since the Rebellion was suppressed, and for which but one murderer has been hanged; witness the burning of negro schools and the lynching of negro teachers; witness the outrages of Ku-klux Klans, combining every element of grotesque ferocity. No one understood the power of this spirit better than General Blair, when, foreseeing that the South would control the Democratic Convention, he bid for its support by pledging himself to trample upon the laws of Congress, to coerce the Senate into submission, and to disperse by force the reconstructed governments of the Southern States. The artful bait was eagerly swallowed, and simultaneously every organ of Southern opinion appeals to force to carry the election, or upset the election in case of defeat. Every disfranchised Rebel is to vote, and if these illegal votes are refused, the bayonet is invoked to compel their reception. Virginia is to vote, and Texas, and Mississippi, States not yet organized or recognized, and the Senate is to be overawed into counting their ballots in the Electoral College; while, if these hopeful schemes fail in winning success for their revolutionary candidates, civil war is freely threatened as a last resort.

We have no fears that this antiquated system of lawlessness, of oppression, of aristocracy, and of secession can win an ultimate and permanent victory, for the spirit of the age is against it, and sooner or later it must go down and be buried with the kindred relics of now forgotten wrong and error. Neither can we promise you that the success of the Republican party at the coming elections will at once elevate the South from darkness into light. We only know that, as sure as there is a God in heaven, progress and enlightenment and freedom must triumph in the end. It rests with you to say whether this triumph shall be speedy and peaceful, or whether the struggle shall be prolonged and arduous, leading to convulsions as fierce as those from which we have just emerged. The alliance between the Democracy and reaction is so thorough and cordial that the nomination of Seymour and Blair is everywhere hailed at the South as the justification of the Rebellion, and the bitterest Rebels openly declare that, in striving for the success of their candidates, they are but continuing the battle for the lost cause—that they are fighting now for what they fought for from 1861 to 1865. Should they by any possibility of force or fraud carry the day, think what a dreary vista of anarchy and strife we shall have to traverse ere we can restore the country to even the measure of peace which we now enjoy. Exhausted as we are, and needing years of quiet industry to make good the losses and the ravages of war, four years of Democratic misrule under the guidance of Wade Hampton and Blair, would do more for our prostration than was effected by the four years of the Rebellion.

Nor can we flatter ourselves that the cautious selfishness of an intriguing politician like Seymour would arrest the madness of those to whom he would owe his election. They would be his masters, for in times like those which would be upon us, negative natures must succumb to positive ones. We should see our destinies entrusted to such men as Wade Hampton in the War Department, and Raphael Semmes at the head of our Navy. Should he falter in the work he would be made to feel that his safety depended upon his obedience, and if this were not sufficient, the men who are already invoking the dagger of Brutus and the shade of Wilkes Booth would not scruple to remove him that they might obtain the services of the reckless and unprincipled Blair.

Whichever way we turn, fellow-citizens, we therefore see that our only hope of safety lies in electing Grant by such a majority as may show to Democrats and rebels that the American people intend to persevere in the path which they have entered; that neither threats nor blandishments will turn them from their duty, and that they are irrevocably determined that the cause which led to the rebellion shall be forever removed from the nation.

These are the main issues awaiting your decision, but scarcely second to them in their influence on the well-being of the people are the questions connected with our national finances. Simple as the solution of these questions may be to common-sense honesty, it is in the power of demagogues so to complicate them, by tampering with the national credit, as to inflict incalculable injury on all the industrial and financial interests of the country. It is not on the bondholder that the chief loss would be inflicted, for the Government credit is so inextricably intertwined in every transaction of daily life that every man is a creditor of the Government. The poorest citizen, who has nothing but his labor to sell, can receive in exchange for his labor nothing but tokens of Government credit, and his all is dependent on its maintenance. Moreover, the ruin of that credit would necessarily thus bring about a paralysis ruinous alike to the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the workingman; and while all would suffer, that suffering would fall with peculiar hardship upon the industrious poor, whose daily labor is their only provision against want and starvation.

Had it not been for the assaults already made upon the national credit, the problem would already be near its solution, for all that is required is a rigid adherence to plighted faith. Let the world once believe that our promises to pay will be honored without reservation or equivocation, and those promises will speedily become equivalent to gold in the markets of the world; and when once that point is reached, the questions which now rack the brains of political financiers disappear of themselves. Fortunately the utterances of the Chicago platform on this point are so clear and unmistakable that the endorsement of that platform by the people will at once smooth our path towards resumption of specie payments and the lightening of the public burdens; while the dubious and threatening phrases of the Democratic profession of faith would render its triumph the source of the most disastrous complications. Strange that the hard-money Democracy of Jackson and Benton and Van Buren should now be conspiring to inflict upon us the unimaginable miseries of countless billions of hopelessly irredeemable paper!

Such, fellow-citizens, are the mighty issues which you are now called upon to decide. As your votes are cast, so will be the future of our country. With Grant, you may enjoy peace, prosperity, and progress; with Seymour you can scarce hope to escape anarchy, desolation, and endless years of strife.

THE RELIGION OF JAPAN.

Origin and Progress of Buddhism.

Dr. D. B. Simmons contributes an interesting article on the religion of Japan to the September number of *Hours at Home*. What is known as the "Shinto faith" was the only religion of the Japanese for centuries. It was indigenous and peculiar to the Japanese, and accounts in a metaphorical way for the creation of man and of the universe. The Shintos do not believe in a future state of eternal punishment, and generally are optimists. They believe in feasting rather than in fasting; and their only serious religious observance is that of making pilgrimages. Their temples are always placed in the most attractive and picturesque spots, the approaches to which are tree-lined avenues, with impressive entrance gates. At the great religious festival no Buddhist is allowed to approach, except in the guise of a layman. On their pilgrimages strict abstinence is observed from everything unclean or impure, but at the close of these services they indulge in all manner of excesses.

In the year 285 Wain, a disciple of Confucius, obtained permission to visit Japan, under pretext of seeking a remedy for a disease under which the Chinese Emperor was suffering, but really to escape from his tyranny. He was well received at the Japanese Court, and taught the doctrines of Confucius so effectually that the Mikado became a convert, and his example was largely followed. Considerable tracts of land were given as endowments in various parts of the empire, which were apportioned as "livings" by members of the Mikado family. So scrupulous were they in the observance of the precepts of Confucius, that when the Mikado died, the two heirs to the throne, whose claims were best, refused the succession, in obedience to the rule that when the right to a thing or place is disputed each must refuse in deference to the other. After three years of delay, one of the heirs kindly terminated the controversy by committing suicide. The Shintos, happy in the belief of their epicurean doctrines, made no violent opposition to those of Confucius.

The introduction of Buddhism was, however, attended with difficulties. The writer says:—

"The date at which this took place, and the attending circumstances of the event, we find given with much precision and considerable detail in the national records. In 512 A. D., the peninsula of Corea was visited by terrible famine. In the universal distress, the seed usually reserved for the ensuing crop was consumed, and the land consequently without means of reproducing the necessaries of life. The Mikado hearing of this, sent to the Coreans several thousand bushels of wheat as seed. As an expression of gratitude for this imperial munificence, the afflicted people sent an embassy to the Mikado, with the most costly and precious relic their country possessed, viz., a golden image of Buddha, which had been brought from India, the birthplace of the sacred person it represented. Accompanying them was a corps of missionaries and teachers, with books and all the paraphernalia of Buddhistic worship.

"Ro-re-tinna, of the thirty-second dynasty, was on the throne, and he immediately called a council of state to deliberate and decide upon the propriety of accepting so novel a return for his wheat. These deliberations amounted to this:—If two such ancient and great nations as India and China have adopted the religion and worship of Buddha, is it not consistent for us to give the subject at least our earnest consideration? At the close of the conference a division of opinion was found to exist—Inama and Moria, the two principal ministers of his Majesty, taking opposite sides. An earnest appeal from Moria in favor of their national religion and the gross and wicked heresy of abandoning the creators of their country and progenitors of their race, carried the council, and Inama was told that if he wished to adopt the foreign faith he could do so, but it could not become the religion of the court or country.

"Upon this he took the golden Buddha, built a temple, and placing it upon the altar, instituted for the first time idolatrous worship in Japan. Being a thorough convert to Buddhism, his zeal for its establishment only increased with opposition. Having a great influence at court, he at once began to use it to strengthen his position and overthrow his opponents. Unscrupulous as to the means, he resorted at first to the dagger of the assassin, and lastly to the massacre of hundreds who opposed his work of apostasy, among whom was Mana. By these means, and intrigues at court, he succeeded, after several years of incessant effort, in placing on the throne a Mikado who had been imbued with the Buddhist faith. The zeal of this Mikado was quite equal to that of Inama's; but he soon abdicated the throne, took the priestly robes, and devoted his life, revenue, and influence to the building up of the faith of his adoption. During his reign, and through his labors, the number of temples erected to the worship of Buddha amounted to 46, the priests to 816, and the nuns to 569.

"This was the condition of Buddhism in Japan in 624 A. D., or seventy-two years after the presentation of the golden Buddha by the Coreans. From that time forward the worship of the great mass of the Japanese may be considered as essentially Buddhist, nothing having arisen to check in any way its steady advance, until the country was discovered by the Portuguese, and the Jesuits and Franciscan monks entered upon their missionary labors in the year 1549."

There are no other evidences that up to the time of the immigration of the Portuguese there was anything like a union between Church and State, which began in 1604 with the present dynasty of Tong-en-sama. An Imperial edict was promulgated about this time, requiring every subject to register himself as a Buddhist. Especial efforts were made to crush out Roman Catholicism, but it is believed that there are large numbers to this day who cherish secretly the doctrines of that faith.

For two hundred years Buddhism has made no real progress. The Tycoon, even, worships the Shinto divinities. The priests are as a class, "ignorant, bigoted, lazy, and licentious," and come mainly from the lower classes and from among those who seek the sacerdotal profession as an escape from the consequences of some crime. The mountain priests are little more than beggars. The Buddhist priests are not allowed to eat flesh or meat, and have generally a sickly appearance.

The description we have used concludes as follows:—

"The forms and ceremonies of Buddhistic worship as practised by the Japanese consist in the repetition of set forms of prayer, which, with their religious works and liturgy, are written in a strange language (Tati and Sanscrit); in prostration before the image of their god-man Buddha, towards which they bow their head on passing; in set sermons of exhortation to the people; in fasts, religious processions, and pilgrimages; in self-denial, mortification of the flesh, and external forms of purity, in prayers for the dead and sale of merits. The temple worship is conducted by several priests, who officiate in turn, or together. They wear white robes, with gold and silver trimmings, which are changed frequently, and are assisted by small boys, also robed, who tinkle bells at certain points in the ceremony.

"The congregation chant in unison with the priests the prayers of the liturgy, keeping count on a rosary. The priesthood are bound to celibacy, and the establishment of monasteries and nunneries are part of their work. Many of the priests are unable to understand the prayers they repeat, or translate them into their own language. Reverence for temples and places of worship is not apparently very strong among the Japanese. The temples especially are often used as hotels by princes and their retinues, and by foreigners when travelling over portions of the country where the hotels are small and inconvenient. For the first three years of our intercourse with the nation, our consuls and ministers rented temples as places of residence; and even now the representatives of our Government in Yeddo occupy a Buddhist temple, fitted up for their accommodation."

HONDURAS.

Progress of the Insurrection in Olancho.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Truxillo, Honduras, C. A., July 27, says:—

The peace and tranquility that the public has been enjoying for more than two years was somewhat unpleasantly disturbed on the 9th of this month by an insurrectionary movement in the department of Olancho. Fortunately it proved a mere ripple—a fretting of the surface that soon ceased. To-day I fancy I can safely pronounce the waters once more calm and tranquil. On the night of the day just indicated one Chinchonero, an impatient, reckless character, with a past career semi-political and semi-banditti, attacked the town of Juticalpa, and after a short contest with the few men on duty there, made himself master of the place. His force was small, altogether not amounting to one hundred men, and was composed chiefly of lawless men from the Department of Tegucigalpa. Lieutenant-Colonel Nazario Garay, the Government's Prefecto, is reported to have been killed by the band, as also three other persons, one a civilian. On July 18, Juticalpa was reoccupied by the national authorities, the Governor of the Department, General Fernandez, entering the place at the head of six hundred men, mostly of the volunteer militia. Chinchonero and his followers very prudently left before these troops arrived. An active pursuit has been undertaken, and strong hopes are entertained that a portion at least, of these perturbators of the republic's peace will be overtaken and duly punished. They are said to have scattered in many directions, the band having divided into a dozen or more groups, each going its own way. This renders pursuit much more difficult, but it is to be hoped not impossible of success. The movement of Chinchonero was an isolated one, since nowhere has it received a response. The taking of Juticalpa is everywhere severely denounced as an act of vandalism entirely below the dignity of a political *coup de main*. Any amount of volunteers could at once have been obtained for its suppression. In the border town of Yoro, of this department (Yoro also by name), ninety men immediately volunteered to aid the authorities, but their services were declined, as they were not needed.

Witchcraft.

From the Edinburgh Review.

At the end of nearly three centuries we find ourselves relieved of a heavy burden of fear and care about the perpetual and unbounded malice of Satan and his agents. Witchcraft has ceased to be one of the gravest curses of the human lot. We have parted with one after another of the fetish or conjectural persuasions about our relations with the world of spirit or mind, regarded as in direct opposition to the world of matter. By a succession of discoveries we have been led to an essentially different view of life and thought from any dreamed of before the new birth of science; and at this day, and in our own metropolis, we have Sir Henry Holland telling us how certain treatment of this or that department of the nervous system will generate this or that state of belief and experience, as well as sensation. We have Dr. Carpenter disclosing facts of incalculable significance about brain action without consciousness, and other vital mysteries. We have Dr. Maudsley showing, in the cells of the lunatic asylum, not only the very realm of Satan, as our fathers would have thought, but the discovery that it is not Satan, after all, that makes the havoc, but our own ignorance which has seduced us into a blasphemous superstition, instead of inciting us to the study of ourselves. And these are not all our teachers. Amidst the conflict of phenomena of the human mind and body, we have arrived now at the express controversy of Psychology against Physiology. Beyond the mere statement of the fact we have scarcely advanced a step. The first cannot be, with any accuracy, called a science at all, and the other is in little more than a rudimentary state; but it is no small gain to have arrived at some conception of the nature of the problem set before us, and at some liberty of hypothesis as to its conditions. In brief, and in the plainest terms, while there is still a multitude deluding and disporting itself with a false hypothesis about certain mysteries of the human mind, and claiming to have explained the marvels of spiritualism by making an objective world of their own subjective experience, the scientific physiologists are proceeding, by observation and experiment, to penetrate more and more the secrets of our intellectual and moral law.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
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CENTRAL DEPOT,
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The commission is payable in stamps.

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PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue,
Adolph E. Borie, No. 158 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1004 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227†

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, intend despatching their steamers as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGT'N (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9¼ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON..........Lemarie
PEREIRE..........Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont
ST. LAURENT..........Bocande

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 26 †
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.) DIRECT.—The A1 Steamship PROMETHEUS will positively sail on SATURDAY, August 29, 3 P. M.

For freight apply to
EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
8 25 5t No. 3 DOCK Street wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30¼
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¼

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26† E. CUNARD.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children....$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 22, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 22, 6½ A.M

Sunday, August 23, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 24, 5¾ A.M	Monday, Aug 24, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 25, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 25, 10 A.M
Wed'day, " 26, 6½ A.M	Wed'day, " 26, 10½ A.M
Thursday, " 27, 8 A.M	Thursday, " 27, 12 M.
Friday, " 28, 9 A.M	Friday, " 28, 1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
Wm. W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight,
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¼

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
5 2 mwf¼ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

LIFE IN TURKEY.

Viceregal Extravagance—An Incident in Smyrna—Improvements—The Press.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:—

"It is astonishing to American eyes to see the recklessness with which these Eastern potentates scatter their (or other people's) cash in mere matters of display. This Viceroy, a simple Governor of a vassal province of Turkey, keeps up an establishment of regal splendor. He has with him a small army of guards, and a splendid brass band, all liveried in the most extravagant combination of blue, scarlet, and gold. He cannot go on this expedition of two or three months without having a hundred women along, and of course nearly as many eunuchs to keep them out of mischief. Then he has his carriages and horses with him, and carriages and horses for his numerous ladies. The number of servants, grooms, postillions, and cooks is something appalling. His steamers are always burning coal, and he cannot go from the shore to his yacht in anything less grand than a steam *lounde*. All this, when his country is impoverished by taxes and laboring in bankruptcy. The money this man throws away he obtains by a direct tax, in the most oppressive form. Every man, woman, and child in Egypt—the poorest day-laborer, with a gross income of forty cents a day—must pay six dollars in gold, and have the satisfaction of knowing that their ruler is using the proceeds in masquerading about Europe. Verily there be some things that need reform in this world of ours, besides Andrew Johnson.

* * * "A pleasant phase of Turkish life is that experienced by the inhabitants of Smyrna, whence come your figs. Smyrna is a city of 60,000 inhabitants, and it has a large foreign population—English, French, and German—yet these people dare not go five miles out of the city to their summer residences, because of the brigands who rule the country. There are only about ten of these lawless strangers, but they successfully defy all attempts on the part of the Government of that district to put them down, or even to keep them at a reasonable distance from the city. A young man, son of the Dutch consul, was gobbled up by these wild mountaineers within sight of his father's house. He was taken to a safe distance, and then made to write a letter requesting $7500 in gold to be sent out as a ransom for him. The money was paid, and he was received back amid great rejoicings, and the Turkish Governor sent a large detachment of troops to meet him and guard him safely to the city; but no attempt was made to catch the scoundrels. A young Turk was next captured by the robbers; and he being of more modest means, they sent to his father a demand for a ransom of two hundred dollars. The old man raised the money, but was forbidden to send it by the Governor, on the ground that it would be aiding and abetting the robbers. Next morning the father found his son's head at his door.

"Robbers send notes to rich merchants, inviting them to deposit a thousand or two at some specified point within twenty-four hours, or their houses will be burned; and the timid old chaps often honor the draft. One amusing story is told of a certain rich man who did not have an angel of a wife. He received a note demanding a thousand pounds in two days, in default of which the robbers threatened to carry off his wife. It was astonishing to see how solicitous the husband became on a sudden for his wife's health; he felt sure she needed exercise, and urged her constantly to take early morning walks on the hills outside of town. However the robbers appreciated the joke as well as the neighbors, and Mr. B.'s household is still unbroken.

"Energetic despatches from the capital have at length induced the Governor to act with something like vigor, and he has actually caught three of the gang, and has offered a reward of twenty pounds for any well-authenticated robber's head. But this is the bane of Turkey, that the provinces are generally governed by imbeciles, who can do nothing to carry out the laws of the empire save under pressure from the General Government.

"Turkey is a free country to-day, and its laws give the subjects more liberty than is found in many a European realm, if these laws could only be carried out. The problem is, can the Government live in its weakness until the young men, now being well educated, grow up and get into affairs to infuse new life into the decaying old body, by a faithful enforcement of the reformed codes of law? I fear not.

"That the tendency of things is towards improvement is very evident; witness the grand council of state, in which Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans sit together, in utter disregard of the good old principles of the Koran: or the great government scientific school, for which the great barracks of Galata Serai have been refitted, and in which a corps of scientific men from Paris will teach Mohammedan and Christian youth in the same classes. These reforms, small as they appear to you at home, are yet great in their way. As the main barrier against civilization in this land has been the religion of Mohammed, everything that indicates the gradual overthrow of that barrier, points to a rapid growth towards an enlightened civilization. And as the sole question in which the people of this land are divided is one of religion, everything tending to do away with the old bigotry of the dark ages, tends also to strengthen the Government, and to bring the nation upwards in the scale of power. The only question is, can the weak, tottering patient be brought up from his sick bed by the tonics which are now being administered to it? If the powers of Europe continue to support the poor sick man a few years more, he may be able to stand. But if a general European war takes place within these next few years, woe to the sick man.

"That the Reform policy of Turkey is beginning to be felt in the land, may be seen from the failure of the Cretan rebellion. Even Greece has at last withdrawn her aid to the robber bands, who so fondly hoped to have taken possession of the rich fields of the Turkish inhabitants of the island. The families who eagerly fled to Greece, in hope of being fed and cared for during the remainder of their natural life, as refugees from tyranny, find their condition in Greece such that they are eagerly going back to Crete by thousands, that they may reoccupy their farms, and earn their bread in peace once more, for they find it no easier to live without working in Greece than in Crete.

"There are four Turkish, three Armenian, three Greek, two French, one Italian, and one English paper here, all daily, besides several weeklies and monthlies. When any of these chaps do get hold of an American paper they regale their readers for a month afterwards with juicy little bits under the head of 'News from America,' taking the paper right through from beginning to end. When in the regular order of dissection the column 'Crimes and Casualties' comes under the scissors, it is made to last a week, doled out in bits every day as evidence of the shocking bad manners of those Westerners.

"Even here the press are not free from actions of indignant civilians for libel, and the like. A short time since a smart young Armenian wrote for a friend of his a letter exposing some of the private peccadilloes of a wealthy official in a large interior city, the writer receiving £15 for his trouble. The editor of an Armenian newspaper, for a consideration, was induced to insert the communication. Now, wealthy officials who have peccadilloes, do much prefer to keep them private; and our above-mentioned friend was shown up so completely that he sued the editor for libel. Then came upon the scene Turkish law in its beauty. The editor pleaded not guilty, because he was not responsible for communications of other persons; he did not write the article. So he was acquitted, and the smart young man who wrote the piece was hauled up. He pleaded not guilty, because he had a right to privately express his belief, and the crime lay in having published an article which he did not do; and surely he ought not to be punished because another man printed a private letter of his. So he was acquitted; and with a kind of 'got him at last' expression of satisfaction, the lawyers pounced on a luckless job-printing house, where the paper had been printed which contained the obnoxious article, and brought into court the owner, a meek individual, who had been chuckling over the good thing in the contract to print the paper for a week. Upon him they fixed the responsibility, for if he had not had a printing office the article would not have been printed, and in vain he claimed utter innocence, on the ground that it was a mechanical art, and that he could not be held responsible for what other people gave him to print. He was found guilty in a trice, and sent up for twenty days, with a fine of fifteen pounds. Wouldn't some American journalists like to run a paper in this country?"

A MORMON SERPENT.

A Description of the Great Monster.

A correspondent of the *Deseret News*, published in Salt Lake City, tells the marvellous story of a species of monstrous animal in Bear Lake, Utah Territory. He says:—

"The Indians say there is a monster animal which lives in the lake that has captured and carried away Indians while in the lake swimming; but they say that it has not been seen by them for many years—not since the buffalo inhabited the valley. They represent it as being of the serpent kind, but having legs about eighteen inches long, on which it sometimes crawls out of the water a short distance on the shore. They also say it spirts water upwards out of its mouth.

"About three weeks ago Mr. S. M. Johnson, who lives on the east side of the lake at a place called South Eden, was going to the Round Valley settlement, six miles to the south of this place, and when about half way he saw something in the lake which, at the time, he thought to be a drowned person. The road being so little distance from the water's edge he rode to the beach, and as the waves were running pretty high he thought it would soon wash in to shore. In a few minutes two or three feet of some kind of an animal that he had never seen before were raised out of the water. He did not see the body, only the head and what was supposed to be a part of the neck. It had ears or bunches on the side of its head nearly as large as a pint cup. The waves at times would dash over its head, when it would throw water from its mouth or nose. It did not drift landward, but appeared stationary, with the exception of turning its head. Mr. Johnson thought a portion of the body must lie on the bottom of the lake, or it would have drifted with the action of the water. This is Mr. Johnson's version as he told me.

"The next day an animal of a monster kind was seen near the same place by a man and three women, who said it was swimming when they first saw it. They represent it as being very large, and say it swam much faster than a horse could run on land.

"On Sunday last, as N. G. Davis and Allen Davis, of St Charles, and Thomas Slight and J. Collings, of Paris, with six women, were returning from Fish Haven, when about midway from the latter named place to St. Charles their attention was suddenly attracted to a peculiar motion or wave in the water, about three miles distant. The lake was not rough, only a little disturbed by a light wind. Mr. Slight says he distinctly saw the sides of a very large animal that he would suppose to be not less than ninety feet in length. Mr. Davis don't think he (Davis) saw any part of the body, but is positive it must have been not less than forty feet in length, judging by the wave it rolled up on both sides of it as it swam, and the wake it left in the rear. It was going south, and all agreed that it swam with a speed almost incredible to their senses. Mr. Davis says he never saw a locomotive travel faster, and thinks it must have made a mile a minute easy. In a few minutes after the discovery of the first a second one followed in its wake, but seemed to be much smaller, appearing to Mr. Slight about the size of a horse. A larger one followed this, and so on till four larger ones in all, and six small ones had run southward out of sight. One of the larger ones, before disappearing, made a sudden turn to the west a short distance, then back to its former track. At this turn Mr. Slight says he could distinctly see it was of a brownish color. They could judge somewhat of their speed by observing the known distance on the other side of the lake, and all agree that the velocity with which they propelled themselves through the water was astonishing. They represent the waves that rolled up in front and on each side of them as being three feet high from where they stood. This is substantially their statement as they told me. Messrs. Davis and Slight are prominent men, well known in the county, and all of them are reliable persons, whose veracity is undoubted. I have no doubt they would be willing to make affidavits to their statement."

SECOND ADVENTISTS.

They Counsel with Each Other at Springfield, Mass.

The Springfield *Republican* of Monday contains the following:—

"The summer sun smiled banignantly on the opening Sabbath of the Advent camp meeting. There were about 2500 present at the most, and certainly 1800 of these must have been of the faithful. By no means the full complement of tents is yet erected. The number is now 120, which will increase to 300 during the progress of the meeting. Tents of wood and of canvas, square, circular, oblong, and variously rooted, occupied by societies or families, reveal strongly Bible pictures of patriarchal life, and are at a little distance quite picturesque beneath the oaks and pines. The grounds are not as smoothly cleaned as is desirable, however, and there is a good deal of stumbling done over stumps and brush stubble; all of which will be much improved in a day or two.

"Among the localities now or to be represented by tents are Springfield, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Westfield, Granby, Athol, Westminster, Worcester, South Worcester, Webster, Westboro', Boston, Lynn, Charlestown, Chelsea, Windsor, Warehouse Point, Hartford, New Hartford, Pleasant Valley, Stonington, Bloomfield, Forrestville, Donaldsonville, Collinsville, Ct.; Concord, Portsmouth, Keene, N. H.; Portland and Corinna, Me.; Providence and Cranston, R. I.; Castleton, Vt.; Rochester, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward, Hebron, Hoosick, and New York city, N. Y.; Oceanport, N. J.; Buchanan, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Danville P. O.

"In the early forenoon a love feast was held in a less demonstrative and convulsive mood than is sometimes seen, and Rev. Miles Grant's remarks thereafter were quietly earnest. He spoke from Psalm xx. 5, in regard to the banners they hung out in God's name. His first banner would be, 'Behold the Lamb of God;' his second, 'I will come again.' In relation to this, he said the belief that this coming will be soon was gaining ground; he declined to tell the day or hour, but was warranted to say that His return to this planet was almost due, and he didn't feel disgraced in saying it. He illustrated what he meant by his third banner motto, 'The dead shall be raised,' by the assertion that if he should knock a man on the head and kill him and bury him right before the stand, he believed that same man would rise up and confront him at the resurrection; not another body, made like his old one, but the veritable material, simply reconstructed; anything else would be no resurrection, but new creation. It occurs to us that the point is of no special consequence any way, but most theological divisions are on as trivial dogmas. His fourth inscription 'Thy kingdom come,' occasioned a recapitulation of various signs of the times which led him to believe that Christ's second coming was near. It would appear that he expects Him to arrive precisely because of the incompleteness of all things, and by a general destruction of the present unregenerate kingdoms of the world, to prepare the planet to be the inheritance of the meek. His fifth and last doctrinal banner, as he phrased it, was 'No consulting with demons,' that is, with lying spirits, who pretended to be spirits of departed friends. After this he swung out some good 'practical banners,' whose spirit was expressed in the first one, 'Love one another.'

"Rev. J. V. Himes followed up Mr. Grant's words with brief exhortation, and then was singing and much distribution of the sect's papers, and a curious tract tending to prove Louis Napoleon the last of the warrior monarchs, foretold in the eleventh chapter of Daniel.

"In the evening a practical sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Himes, editor of the *Voice of the West*. He chose his text in Isaiah, 26:3. A large audience was in attendance."

—The Chicago *Tribune* gives a detailed account of building enterprise in that go-ahead city. It is estimated that not less than 8000 buildings will be finished there by the close of the season, at a cost of between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 7·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.

5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

4 10§ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25† GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

122† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M., for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 6·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2§ General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ......$2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ...... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00

At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ...... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15§ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,	
Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7 10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 28, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; also, 250 pieces oil cloths 8 22 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

August 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 25 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH GOODS.

Included in our sale of Monday next will be found—

Full lines Paris Veil Bareges.
" " Black Bombazines.
" " 6-4 Delaines.
" " 8-4 Mousseline Delaines.
" " Poplins.
" " Poplin Armures.
" " Epinglins Cloth.
" " Biarritz Cloth.

The above goods are of a well-known make, and of this season's importation, to which the attention of the trade is specially requested. 8 27 2t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, Etc.

On Tuesday Morning.

September 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 26 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 12§

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

August 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans Balmorals, etc.

Also a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's City-made Goods. [8 27 3t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

NOTICE.—Our Regular Weekly Sales of Household Furniture, etc., at the Auction Rooms, will be held on WEDNESDAY, instead of Monday, as heretofore.

Sale No. 2020 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MANTLE MIRROR, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2020 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, comprising rosewood and brocatelle parlor suit; superior walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture; rosewood pianoforte; French plate mantle mirror; fire-proof chest, by Evans & Watson; handsome velvet and Brussels carpets; refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. [8 24 7t

Peremptory Sale at 2212 and 2214 Filbert street.

SIX VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

On Saturday Morning,

Sept. 5th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at 2212 and 2214 Filbert street, without reserve, six valuable steam engines of the following power: 18, 18, 12, 9, 6 and 4 horse; large portable boilers, three stationary boilers, two portable boilers, smoke stacks, frames, etc.

May be seen at any time. 8 25 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 322 North Ninth street.

WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FEATHER BEDS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 28, at 10 o'clock by catalogue, the entire household furniture. [8 25 3t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, PARLOR ORGANS, Etc.

On Friday Morning.

Aug. 28, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Furniture, from families declining housekeeping, comprising walnut Parlor Suits, in plush, brocatelle, and hair cloth, Library Suits, walnut Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretary and Bookcases, extension Dining Tables, Silver-plated Ware, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, framed Engravings and Chromos, Vases, China, etc.

ORGANS.—Also, one superior Organ, or Harmonian, suitable for a school or small churches, cost $500.

Also, two Parlor Organs.

PIANO FORTES.—Also, one elegant rosewood Piano-forte, made by Peck, cost $600.

Also, one Cottage Piano-forte. 8 26 2t

FINE GUNS, FISHING RODS, BASE BALLS AND CRICKET IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Also, will be sold, 4 superior double-barrel fowling pieces; several fine fishing rods; base ball and cricket implements; boxing gloves; dumb bells; gunning apparatus, etc. [1t

Also, 1 superior double-barrel shot gun, breach loading, laminated steel barrels and silver mountings.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Ashurst Building, No 240 MARKET Street

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, August 14, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. M. GRIFFITHS, Z. S. GRIFFITHS, and C. M. GRIFFITHS, JR., late trading as GRIFFITHS BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN W. PATTON, Assignee,
No. 15 South THIRD Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupts. 8 13th3t

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

OPENING OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—To-day the new building of the Third National Bank at the southwest corner of Market and Merrick streets, is thrown open for public inspection and the regular transaction of business. Upon the site it occupies there formerly stood a large four-story brick structure, dashed with cement. This was built for the Western Saving Fund, but was never occupied by it. The City Railroad Department for many years occupied the main lower floor, and the Polytechnic College the upper floors.

About a year since the work of making alterations and improvements on the old edifice began, and yesterday the painter made his last sweep with his brush—the mason with his trowel. As improved and adorned the bank building is one of the prettiest and most stately in the whole length of Market street. It faces on Market street, and has an imposing front, being fully fifty feet in width. It is constructed of Pennsylvania marble, and is four stories high. The design is most beautiful. The doorway is massive, and the windows are elaborate. Over the doorway, in bold letters, are the words "Third National Bank," carved on the marble. The building extends a distance of about one hundred feet back on Merrick street, better known as West Penn square. The interior is a model of convenience and neatness.

The lower floor front is appropriated to banking purposes. It is a spacious room, 47 feet by 27 feet in extent, with a beautifully frescoed ceiling and walls, executed in the highest style of the art. The desks are composed of oiled walnut, and are elaborately carved and fitted out with clear French plate glass. The floor is tiled with white marble, and the washboards are composed of rich black marble.

To the rear and south of the banking room are the private offices of the President and Cashier of the institution. These rooms are similar in appearance, and enter into each other. They are 17 by 12 feet in extent, and are richly furnished with oiled walnut tables and cases and green carpet and upholstery. They are separated from the banking room by an oiled walnut partition with stained glass windows, and between these offices and the banking room are several pillars of "scaglioli," presenting a most beautiful appearance.

The second floor is reached by means of a massive winding stairway, composed of marble, and is divided into four spacious, well-ventilated rooms, suitable for business offices of different kinds, all opening into each other by means of doorways. The upper story consists of a very large room, suitable for a public hall. It is 47 feet by 59 feet in extent. There are numerous small rooms on either floors, used as wash-rooms, store rooms, etc. The basement contains a well-arranged kitchen and dining-room. The Directors' room is in the rear portion of the second story, and is a large, well-furnished apartment, facing on Merrick street.

The building is heated by patent heaters, and is well lighted throughout. The new building was designed by Architect Hutton, and Mr. John Sunderland was the builder. The following are the names of the officers of the bank:—

President, D. B. Paul; Cashier, R. Glendinning; Directors, Joseph Harrison, Jr., J. B. Creary, William C. Allison, Zophar C. Howell, Thomas K. Peterson, and John Supplee; Solicitor, John O'Byrne, Esq.

The Third National Bank was chartered in February, 1864. When operations were commenced they had a capital of $100,000. Within two years from that time this was increased to $300,000.

The entire cost of the improvement will amount to about $60,000. A number of gentlemen connected with the public press paid the institution a visit yesterday, and were most hospitably entertained by the officers.

DISEASED CATTLE.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Health, the subject of the arrival in this city of diseased cattle was brought up, and after a short consideration was referred to the Sanitary Committee, consisting of Thomas Stewardson, M. D., R. La Roche, M. D., Charles B. Barrett, Henry Davis, and Edward Bennett, Esqs., who at the meeting held yesterday, submitted the following report and resolutions, which were adopted by the Board:—

To the President and members of the Board of Health:—Gentlemen:—The Sanitary Committee having had under consideration the subject of the introduction of diseased cattle from the West, as recently reported in New York and elsewhere, report, that while they are not aware that any such cattle have so far been introduced into the Philadelphia market, yet the danger of such introduction is evidently to be apprehended; and whereas, by the 27th section of the law of 1818, it is made the duty of your Board to cause the removal of all nuisances which, in their opinion, may have a tendency to endanger the health of the citizens of Philadelphia from any part or parts of said city:

Your committee after full consideration of the subject, are decidedly of opinion that it now becomes the duty of the Board to watch over the introduction of diseased cattle, as above mentioned in order that the same may be immediately disposed of in such manner as may best subserve the health of the community. Your committee are of the opinion that the most simple and effective plan to accomplish the above object would be to appoint certain individuals with full power to enter the drove yards of this city, and examine all horned cattle received there, and should they find any diseased or dead, to make such disposition of the same as in their judgment may seem proper, under supervision and direction of the Board. They, therefore, offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That two gentlemen be appointed by this Board, whose duty it shall be to examine all horned cattle transported to the drove-yards of this city; and should they find any diseased or dead cattle, to make such disposition of the same as may be best calculated to prevent danger to the health of the citizens, subject always to the supervision and direction of this Board, to which they shall make daily reports until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That Dr. Lehman Wells and A. R. Paul, Esq., be appointed by the Board to perform the duties above mentioned, and that the medical gentlemen of the Board be appointed a Committee to confer with and assist them in the performance of their duty.

Resolved That upon the reassembling of Councils, in September, that body be informed of the action of this Board in the premises, and that they be requested to appropriate, or cause to be transferred from some other appropriation, the sum of —— dollars, to meet the expenses which may be incurred in carrying out the above resolution.

In conclusion, your committee would observe that they have conferred with the Mayor upon the subject who fully concurs in the course of action above indicated, and will assist in carrying it out by every means in his power.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—This splendid organization opened the campaign last night with its first parade. It was commanded by Marshal Benjamin L. Taylor, and presented a fine appearance. By invitation it visited the grand mass meeting in the Southern section of the city. About eight hundred and fifty men were in line, and marched with admirable decision, presenting an extremely soldierly appearance. A stand of colors was presented them by a lady, the presentation speech being made by William H. Ruddiman, Esq. They were received on behalf of the Club by its President, Colonel William McMichael, in an appropriate speech. The Club marched past the Union League after the adjournment of the meeting. The League house was completely illuminated, and the Invincibles were greeted with hearty cheers from its members. The roll of the Club now contains about fifteen hundred members.

A MOONLIGHT TRIP.—The indefatigable ticket agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, General D. H. Mundy, who is so favorably known by the visitors to Atlantic City, gives his eleventh annual moonlight excursion to the City by the Sea, the last boat leaving Vine street wharf at 8 o'clock P. M. on Saturday next, and, returning, the train will leave Atlantic at 4 A. M. on Monday, reaching the city by 7 o'clock. This is an excellent opportunity for mechanics to visit this famous sea-side resort, as it will not interfere with their usual avocations. General Mundy's excursions hitherto have been successes, and there is no reason why this should not be.

TO CAPE ISLAND.—On Saturday next the last chance to visit Cape Island by the river will be given, as after that date the Lady of the Lake will be withdrawn for the season. She leaves pier No. 19, above Vine street, at 9·16 A. M., and, returning, leaves Cape Island on Monday.

INCITING TO RIOT.—Last evening as the Republican Invincibles were passing Eighth and Chesnut streets, a disturbance was raised by some by-standers. Henry Smith was taken into custody, it being alleged that he was prominent among those inciting to riot. Alderman Beitler held him in $1000 bail to answer

A MISCELLANY.—The sun shows himself resplendent this morning. Flowers, grass, trees, waters—all are ravishingly pretty. Nature reserves her most beautiful robe for the last. She bids a welcome to the chill and ruthless winds of autumn with a smile. The fields were never more attractive—the air more buoyant.

—Loud was the "first Republican gun" of the campaign last evening.

—A wag went into the office of one of our real estate agents yesterday, and asked him if he hadn't almost anything to let. The reply was in the affirmative, and the patron thereupon said he would have a nouvelette. Instead, however, he got a punch—inside the ribs.

—If little Greece should ever require our assistance—our tallow chandlers could very appropriately express their sympathy for her by the adoption of the motto:—"To *grease* we give our shining blades."

—The city still spreads. Up north new streets offer footwalks—pick and spades ply energetically on every vacant lot. The shrill cry of the fishwoman is not heard for the louder call of the mason, "More brick—brick!"

—At a place on Ninth street, according to a displayed placard, boarders are "taken in." It isn't probable there is any doubt about the truth of this. If "done for" was added the truth would be hit yet nearer.

—Mr. Swallow, will you take soda water or something else?" "Thankee, sir, I—I—I'll take something else. 'Grees with my constitution better." Takes brandy—and a very stiff horn.

—Brown felicitates himself as the author of a pun. What is the difference between a Chinese dignitary and an acrobat? One is a mandarin—the other a darin' man.

—Democratic knees shook as Democratic eyes beheld the lengthy brilliancy of the Invincible parade last night. That same shake is going to get chronic.

—Those hard-shell fellows—bivalves—are again making their appearance. The odor of savory stews ascends from every restaurant.

—Peltz—the Receiver of Taxes—gives notice of a penalty upon all taxes remaining unpaid after the first proximo. Fork over.

—The Germantown Republicans hold a meeting in their Town Hall this evening. Hosts of eminent speakers will be there.

—Both Collyer and Edwards, in their late "mill" made many decided hits. Lucky chaps, they!

All our excursion steamers plough the water deep. Decks below and decks above carry their hundreds. Nice—pecuniarily.

—Thousands of lanterns, torches, people at the great outpouring last night.

ROBERT BURN, living at No. 204 Carter street, was arrested by Reserve Officer Rawlings last evening, in the restaurant, No. 125 S. Third street. It appears that Burn went into the restaurant and procured something to eat, for which he refused to pay. When Wilson Hopkins, the proprietor, demanded payment, Burn drew a knife and threatened to use it. He afterwards left, but again returned, renewing his threatening language and flourishing his knife. Mr. Hopkins fled to the cellar for safety, when Burn departed. The third time, however, he came back, and this time displayed a club. His exploits were then ended by arrest. Alderman Beitler held him in $1500 bail to appear.

A MEAN THIEF.—James Quinn has been arrested for stealing the hat of a gentleman in the Seventeenth Ward. At the hearing before Alderman Heins additional charges of robbing farmers' wagons on their way to the city, were preferred against him. He was sent to prison for trial.

THE INDIANS.

A Collision Between the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Pawnee Indians.

The Fremont (Nebraska) *Tribune* contains the following account of a very recent Indian battle:—

About a month ago the Pawnees, Omahas, Winnebagoes, and Poncahs, numbering about 1500 warriors, united their tribes for a great hunt. Major Frank North, with about half his command and some six or seven white men who were on a hunting trip, accompanied the expedition. They crossed the Platte river in the vicinity of Fort Kearney, and went down to their old hunting grounds, on the Republican. Not long since they were attacked by a small war party of Sioux, but after a short engagement, drove off the enemy without loss to themselves. About one week ago another attack was made on them by the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes, and parties of other tribes, in overwhelming numbers, while they were hunting buffalo. Owing to the forces of the Major being scattered on the hunt, the attacking party succeeded in getting in between the detached parties, thus securing a material advantage. At one time during the battle Major North and his warriors were cut off from the friendly Indians, and compelled to dismount and fight on foot until assistance came to them; during this time the Major lost three men killed and a number wounded out of his small party of fifty men.

The battle commenced about the middle of the forenoon and lasted until evening, at the close of which the parties of friendly Indians had all got together and made a stand, when the Sioux and allies withdrew, not caring to lose men in a pitched battle.

It is not known how many of the attacking party were killed, but it is supposed that quite a number were, as the friendly Indians were much better armed.

The Pawnee loss was five killed, the Poncahs one killed, and numbers of both tribes wounded.

Major North and his command returned to Grand Island last Saturday, and report the remainder of the party coming in slowly, fearing to remain among so many enemies.

"CHIKIN HAZZARD."

The New York Broadway Theatre Complication.

This morning's New York *Tribune* relates additional particulars about the *Foul Play* at the Broadway Theatre. It says:—

It was generally supposed by the public that the fracas in the Broadway Theatre upon Monday evening would have begun and ended without any further action in the matter save that in the usual course of legal procedure. It was destined to be otherwise, however, and the contretemps of last evening at the theatre narrowly escaped again being in a sanguinary melee. The facts of the disturbance of Monday evening have been fully reported in the *Tribune*, and it will be sufficient to say that the summons which was attempted to be served on Mr. Harkins at that time did not reach that gentleman, as he effected his escape from the building during the fray. Last evening, the performance had reached the third scene of the second act (in which a tableau of great interest is presented by the meeting of General Rolleston with his daughter's preserver), and the excitement of the audience was at the highest pitch, when a dark-visaged, respectably dressed man ran swiftly down the centre of the orchestra stalls, and, climbing over the O. P. side of the stage, presented a legal document to Mr. Harkins. So aghast were both audience and actor by this sudden and totally unexpected act, that for a moment the most impressive silence prevailed. The band stopped, the characters forgot their roles, while the spectators sat with their eyes riveted upon the interrupted scene. The author of this extraordinary effect had sufficient regard for his own safety to take advantage of the temporary stupor and retire. After the first momentary feeling of astonishment and indignation had subsided, the actors, with highly commendable nerve, finished the remaining portion of the act. No sooner, however, had the curtain descended than a perfect hurricane of applause shook the house, and frantic calls for "Harkins" caused that gentleman to come before the curtain. Before the vociferous cheering in the auditorium had ceased he was joined upon the stage by Mr. W. A. Moore, the business manager of the house. This gentleman, in appropriate words, deplored the interruption that had occurred, which he characterized as disgraceful, and stated that in the absence of Mr. Barney Williams, the lessee of the house, he should continue to support Mr. Harkins in the fulfilment of his engagement at the theatre, having every reason to believe that the representations of that gentlemen were correct. Mr. Harkins remarked that the actions of an honest man were his best indicators. He also thanked the audience for their kind support throughout the unpleasant intrusion. The performances were concluded without further interruption.

THE MENKEN.

Some Specimens of Her Doggerel Rhymes.

From the London Star.

The death of Miss Adah Isaacs Menken in Paris will attach peculiar interest to a volume of semi-religious poems in the press, which will be published in a few days under the title of "Infelicia," and dedicated by special permission to Mr. Charles Dickens. In the meantime it may not be uninteresting to quote the letter from Mr. Dickens which is prefixed to the volume of poems we have just alluded to:—

"Gads Hill-Place, Higham-by-Rochester, Kent, Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.—Dear Miss Menken:—I shall have great pleasure in accepting your dedication. I thank you for your portrait as a highly remarkable specimen of photography. I also thank you for the verses inclosed in your note. Many such inclosures come to me, but few so pathetically written, and fewer still so modestly sent. Faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS."

The poems to which a *fac simile* copy of this letter acts as a kind of preface are about thirty in number. The first poem in the books is called "Resurgam," and it may not be inappropriate at the present time to quote the following passage:—

"Why did I die?
O love! I waited—I waited years and years ago.
Once the blaze of a far off edge of living Love crept up my horizon, and promised a new moon of poesy.
A soul's full life!
A soul's full love!
And promised that my voice should ring trancing shivers of rapt melody down the grooves of this dumb earth.
And promised that echoes should vibrate along the purple spheres of unfathomable seas, to the soundless folds of the clouds.
And promised that I should know the sweet sisterhood of the stars.
Promised that I should live with the crooked moon in her eternal beauty.
But a midnight swooped down to bridegroom the day.
The blazing sphynx of that far-off, echoless promise, shrank into a drowsy shroud that mocked the crying stars of my soul's unuttered song.
And so I died.
Died this uncoffined and unburied death.
Died alone in the young May night,
Died with my fingers grasping the white throat of many a prayer."

One poem, called "Judith," with a quotation from "Revelation" under its title, has the following passages:—

"Stand back, ye Philistines!
Practice what ye preach to me;
I heed ye not, for I know ye all
Ye are living, burning lies, and profanation to the garment in which with stately steps ye sweep your marble palaces.

* * * *

Stand back!
I am no Magdalene waiting to kiss the hem of your garment."

Another poem is an avowed imitation of Ossian. Most of the titles are sad or Biblical, and two or three prose "fragments" form part of the volume.

There are, in the following verses from the poem called "Drifts that Bar My Door," traces of profound melancholy, and a real passionate sadness:—

"O Angels! will ye never sweep the drifts from my door?
Will ye never wipe the gathering rust from the hinges?
How long must I plead and cry in vain?
Lift back the iron bars and lead me hence.
Is there not a land of peace beyond my door?
Oh, lead me to it—give me rest—release me from this unequal strife
Heaven can attest that I fought bravely when the heavy blows fell fast.
Was it my sin that strength failed?
Was it my sin that the battle was in vain?
Was it my sin that lost the prize? I do not sorrow for all the bitter pain and blood it cost me.
Why do ye stand sobbing in the sunshine?
I cannot weep.
There is no sunlight in the dark cell. I am starving for light.
O Angels! sweep the drifts away—unbar my door!
Life is a lie, and love a cheat.
There is a graveyard in my poor heart—dark, heaved-up graves, from which no flowers spring.
"The walls are so high that the trembling wings of birds do break ere they reach the summit, and they fall, wounded, and die in my bosom.
I wander 'mid the gray old tombs, and talk with the ghosts of my buried hopes.
They tell me of my Eros, and how they fluttered around him, bearing sweet messages of my love, until one day, with his strong arm, he struck them dead at his feet.
Since then these poor lonely ghosts have haunted me night and day, for it was I who decked them in my crimson heart-tides, and sent them forth in chariots of fire.
Every breath of wind bears me their shrieks and groans.
I hasten to their graves, and tear back folds and folds of their shrouds, and try to pour into their cold, nerveless veins the quickening tide of life once more.
Too late—too late!
Despair hath driven back Death, and clasps me in his black arms
And the lamp! See, the lamp is dying out!
O Angels! sweep the drifts from my door!—lift up the bars!"

HEAVY ROBBERY.

$16,000 Worth of Government Gold Certificates Stolen.

The New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following:—

A police case with a mystery is by no means an uncommon experience, it being the fashion in these days with our small imitators of Fouche to invest every little matter entrusted to their Bureaus for professional research, development or execution with such an air of profound mysteriousness that intelligence of the straying away of a horse or the larceny of a pocket handkerchief is considered by them contraband, and their deputies are restrained under severe penalties from communicating aught they know of the internal workings of this huge machine, the police establishment, to outside parties. All this reticence may be excused upon the ever ready plea that undue publicity would defeat the ends of justice; but when, in so far as such ends can be satisfied, the case has been worked up and brought to its conclusion, a plain, direct statement of all the facts involved in it as far as can be learned can be of no injury. Of such a nature is a case that has recently occupied the attention of the police authorities and which yesterday culminated or fizzled in some extraordinary way, it is not exactly clear which, but concerning which there is an evident mystery, the particulars gathered from various sources being as follows:—

Detective Henry Vaughn, of the Central Office, arrived in this city yesterday from Buffalo with three men in custody, named respectively George Clark, John Ray, and James Lee, who were arrested in the latter place on Monday last, while endeavoring to dispose of a $1000 gold certificate, on suspicion of being concerned in a recent larceny here from the person of Mr. Robert J. Walker, well known as a former Secretary of the Treasury. It appears that on the 18th of the present month Mr. Walker, while in this city, lost or had stolen from him in some mysterious manner yet to be learned, four certificates of deposits of gold in the United States Treasury of the aggregate value of $16,000, the thief, said to be a woman, succeeding in escaping before Mr. Walker became aware of his loss. Three of the certificates were for $5000 each, and are non-negotiable, the remaining one being for $1000, and transferable. Information of the robbery, shortly after its occurrence, was lodged at the Central office, and the usual machinery set to work for the detection of the criminal or criminals, without success, until the close of last week, when a despatch was received from the Chief of Police of Buffalo, stating that three men (those mentioned above) had been arrested there as before related, and Detective Vaughn was immediately sent thither to examine the prisoners, and see if the suspicions entertained concerning them were correct. On his arrival in Buffalo, and beholding the prisoners, the officer at once recognized them as well known New York *chevaliers d'industrie*, and they, promptly acknowledging the situation, and seeing the game was up, gave him such information as resulted in the recovery of two of the $5000 certificates, the $1000 being already in the hands of the police. The third certificate for $5000 is still untraced; but as payment of all of them has been stopped, it is of no use to those in whose possession it may happen, and is, in fact, more a source of danger, as connecting its possessor with the robbery, than of any present or prospective profit.

The three prisoners were brought before Justice Dodge, at his residence, during the day, and temporarily committed, but were afterwards, it is said, discharged from custody, Mr. Walker declining to prosecute.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Death of an Actress—Military Movements.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Albany.

ALBANY, August 27.—The 47th Regiment National Guards, of Brooklyn, arrived this morning, and were received by the 10th and 25th Regiments. They will be received this afternoon by Lieutenant-Governor Woodford, when they will be presented with a stand of colors.

From Boston.

BOSTON, August 27.—Mrs. McClanning, an actress attached to the Boston Museum Company, died yesterday, after a brief illness.

The Washington Greys left here this morning for Providence, where a grand reception awaits them.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Stocks dull: Chicago and Rock Island 100; Reading, 92; Canton, 45½; Erie Railroad 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo 100¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern 83⅝; New York Central, 125¾; Illinois Central, 142; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 136; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111¾; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¾. Gold, 144⅞. Money 3@5 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cotton firm at 30½c. Flour irregular; superfine, $6 75@7 90; extra, $7 60@8 75; choice, $8 55@8 85; fancy, $8 95@9 40; white wheat extra, $9 90@12 25. Wheat firmer but quiet; sales of No. 1 at $2 01; white Michigan, $2 40. Corn firmer; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·21@1 22½. Oats firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels Western at 79½@81c. afloat and in store. Rye in fair demand; Western, $1·52@1 58. Provisions quiet. New Mess Pork, $28·85@29 96. Whisky quiet in bond at 71c.

BALTIMORE, Aug 27.—Cotton dull nominally at 30c. Flour dull and weak, prices unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of good to prime red at $2·30@2·50; choice $2 65@2 70; common $1 96@2 10. Corn firm; prime white $1·27; warm and ordinary $1 10@1·18. Oats dull; good to choice 66@73 cents. Rye nominal at $1 30@1 36. Mess Pork active and unchanged. Provisions active and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Pitts.F.W. and Chi. R. R.	108⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	49¼	Mil. & St. Paul com	76
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Adams Express	47¾
Mich. S. and N.I.R.	83⅞	Wells Fargo	27
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	U.S Express Co.	42⅛
Chi. & N.W.R. com.	82¼	Tennessees, new	62⅝
Chi. & N.W. R. prf.	82⅝	Gold	145
Chi. and R. I. R.	100½		
Toledo & Wabash	53		

Market dull and steady.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"A more liberal offering of money was noted to day, and the turn of the market was decidedly favorable to borrowers, to whom the rates on call on first-class collaterals were 3@4 ₽ cent., and on prime mercantile paper 6@7 ₽ cent. ₽ annum. The Banks were making no remittances of consequence to the interior, and were again seeking employment for their available balances among the Government and Stock Exchange firms. Private advices from Chicago were to the effect that, under the late extensive westward movement of currency, more money has accumulated at that point than can be immediately disposed of to advantage. The Government office here closed to-day with a cash reserve of $91,293,578 on receipts of $1,720 053; against disbursements of $843,138. The City Bank Clearances to-day were $72,334,246, and the balances $4 481 169. The exports of hay are increasing. During the week ending to-day, there were 3458 bales. The market closes with increased firmness, particularly for lots of both old and new in shipping order, on a fairly active business."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The money market continues easy at 3@5 per cent. with continued heavy offerings at the lowest rates. Brokers are very moderate borrowers. Commercial paper is firm at 6½@7 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange continues dull and heavy at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¼@109⅜; London, sight, 109⅝@109¾; London, prime commercial, 108⅞@109; Paris, long, 5 17½@5 16¼; Paris, short, 5 15@5 13¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5 17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5 17½; Hamburg, 36@36¼; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 41⅛@41 Bremen, 79⅛@79⅜; Berlin, 71⅛@71⅜."

—Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co.'s cotton circular per China says:—

"We have had rather more inquiry during the past week for cotton, both for home consumption and export. The better grades have been wanted by spinners, and the poorer have been bought for shipment to Liverpool and Havre. The sales for the week have been 11,000 bales, and we close this afternoon tamer at the annexed quotations, with but little cotton for sale. The clearances have been to Liverpool per steamer Russia, 211; Manhattan, 406; Malta, 96; City of Boston, 47; Helvetia, 573. Total for Great Britain, 1332. Havre steamer Ville de Paris, 232 Total exports for the week, 1565. The uncleared engagements amount to 7200, all for Liverpool. Since the 25th of May, when the ship Universe cleared for Liverpool with 96 bales of cotton, not a bale of cotton has left this port in an American vessel. English and European steamers have taken all except 100 bales in a Bremen ship for Bremen. A new line of steamers will run soon from Savannah to Liverpool once a fortnight. The carrying trade must soon be done entirely by steam. Is the whole of this valuable trade to be thrown into the hands of foreigners? The Southern markets have been very quiet, with few transactions. Prices are generally maintained by holders above the views of buyers. As the new crop is beginning to arrive we may expect a revival of the cotton business at all the ports very soon. Middling cotton, new crop, has been sold in New Orleans at 29c per lb. The receipts for the week we place at 1000 bales. We look for an increase from this week forward. Nothing has been exported from any port during the past week, except from New York. We shall send but little cotton to Europe during the coming two months. From Florida and some portions of Alabama we have reports of too much rain. From all other sections the reports continue of a favorable character. Picking commenced earlier than usual, and the show of open cotton is larger than an average. The hands are working well, and at moderate wages. If we have a good season from this time to a late frost, the crop cannot fail to be a large one, much beyond the general estimates current here at this moment. New cotton has reached all of the principal ports, and is now arriving daily. Some further bales have been received in this city, two of them from New Orleans, of Louisiana growth; quality, good middling; good color and body but cut in the ginning. One of them will be forwarded by steamer to William Weaklyn Esq., Manchester, England; the other will be offered here at auction. The quality of the late receipts of new cotton shows an improvement over the few early bales. Thus far the new crop promises to be of an excellent quality. Planters are making every exertion to get cotton to market as early as possible, being anxious to secure the present ruling prices. The receipts during August will be quite respectable, and it is very probable that the receipts in September will be three times larger than in September last year.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 27.—The Flour market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 50@9 for extras; $10 50@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11 50@11 75 for Minnesota do.; $11@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is dull at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of new red at $2 25@2 30. Rye is selling at $1 65@1 70 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is more active and firmer; sales of 7000 bushels Western mixed at $1 22@1·25. Oats are without change; sales of Pennsylvania at 65@70c; 4000 bushels new Western at 72@72½; and 500 bushels old do. at 85c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in limited request; sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $55 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from $8 to $8 50 per 64 pounds. Timothy sells at $3@3·25; Flaxseed is held at $2 70@2 80.

Whisky sold to-day at $1·45 per gallon, tax paid.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1862, 113⅞@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅝@110⅛; do., 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. September, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144⅞@145. Silver, 136½@138½.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Reciprocity with Canada—The Trouble Over the Internal Revenue Appointments.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Negotiations for Reciprocity with Canada.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Seward, in accordance with an informal vote of Congress, has entered into negotiations with Mr. Thornton, the English Minister, for a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. The old treaty forms the basis of the negotiations, which will soon be in a condition for transmission to the imperial Government and the Canadian authorities.

It is expected that the treaty will be effected in time for ratification by the Senate at the December session of Congress.

The President

Is detained here, notwithstanding the danger to his health, chiefly in consequence of the dead lock in relation to the appointment of the heads of the new revenue districts.

The revenue suffers severely from the difficulty which arises from the inflexible determination of Commissioner Rollins to appoint Republicans to office, in opposition to the wishes of Secretary McCulloch and the President. It is asserted that the result of the elections in the doubtful Southern States largely depends upon Mr. Rollins' firmness.

THE EUROPEAN MARETS.

The Latest Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 27—Evening.—Consols, 94⅛ for money and account; 5-20s, 71½; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 31½.

The specie in the Bank of England has increased £39,000 since last week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—Evening.—Cotton is buoyant. The sales to-day were 15,000 bales. Corn, 35s. 3d. Turpentine, 25s. 9d.

LONDON, Aug. 27—Evening.—Petroleum quiet. Linseed Oil, 32s. Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

Congressional Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of this State, in Convention here to-day, unanimously nominated John F. Rusling as their candidate for Congress in this district, on the sixth ballot. The Democratic majority in the district in 1866 was only 349, so that there are strong hopes of Mr. Rusling's election.

The Rhode Island Races.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 27.—The first race to-day was a two-mile dash for $500, in which the contestants were Stonewall Jackson, Red Dick, and Morrissey. It was won by Stonewall Jackson, by about two lengths, in 3·41¼. Red Dick was second; Morrissey not placed.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The steamer Missouri, for Havana to-day, with $8000, and the New York, for Bremen, $57,000 in specie.

Bancroft's Diploma.

The following is the text of the Hon. George Bancroft's Diploma as "Doctor of Laws," from the University of Bonn:—

Q. B. F. F. F. Q. S.
Auctoritate Summaque Auspiciis, Regis Augustissimi Potentissimi.
GUILELMI,
Universitatis Fridericiæ Guilelmiæ Rhenanæ Conservatoris Clementissimi.
RECTORE MAGNIFICO.
Henrico Car. Ludolpho v. Sybel, Philosophiæ Doctore Artium Liberalium Magistro Historiæ Professore Publico Ordinario Seminarii Regii Historici, Directore Ordinum Reg. Borussici Aqu. Rubr. in Cl. III cum Lemn. Reg. Bavarici Maxim. Reg. Belgici Leopold. Ducalis Sax. Ernest. Equite Academiæ Litter. Reg. Bavaricæ Sodoli Ordinario. Acad. Litt. Reg. Berolinensis Socio Epistolorum Commercio Juncto
Ego. [illegible]
Ordinis Jureconsultorum H. A. Decanus et Promotor Legitime Constitutus
JOANNES JOSEPHUS BAUERBAND,
Juris Utriusque Doctor et Professor Publicus Ordinarius Regi ab Intimis Justitiæ Consiliis Ordinis Aquilæ Rubræ III Classis cum Lemnisco Eques.
In Virum Nobilissimum Clarissimum Doctissimum.
GEORGIUM BANCROFT.
Americanarum Civitatum Confœderatarum ad Augustissimum Borussiæ Regum Legatum, in Germaniam Septentrionalem Confœderatam Extra Ordinem Missum Plenaque, Potestate Præditum. Historiæ Patriæ Suæ Scriptorem Eminentissimum. Novissimi Fœderis Inter Gentes Utriusque Hemisphærii Conditorem Celeberrimum.
Ex Unanimi Ordinis Mei Decreto Inter Sollemnia Universitatis Fridericiæ Guilelmiæ.
Rhenanæ Festa Semisæcularia.
Honoris et Observantiæ Publice Testificandæ Causa Summos in Utroque Jure Honores Doctorisque Nomen Jura et Privilegia.
Contuli Contulque Esse Testor.
In Ejusque Rei Fidem Tabulam Hanc Ordinis Jureconsultorum Sigillo Munitam subscripsi.
BONNÆ Die IV Mensis Augusti, Anni MDCCCLXVIII.
[L. S.]

A BAD BOY.—John Toner, a lad, while in a beastly state of intoxication, yesterday, was taken in charge by a policeman at Twenty-third and Market streets. His mother appeared against him, and stated that he had left home about eight days ago, when he threatened her life. Alderman Jones sent him to prison.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	104
N. Y. and E. R.	49¼	Toledo & Wabash	53
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	83⅝	Adams Express	48
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86⅝	Wells. Fargo Exp	27
Chi. and N.W. com	82⅝	U. S. Express Co.	42
Chi. and N.W. pref.	82⅝	Gold	144⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	100⅝	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	108¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1400 5-20s '67.Jy	108½	100 sh Read R.	b30.	45 94
$1500 5-20s '62.cp	113	500 do.	s5.flat.	45 94
$1000 C & Am m 6s, '89	96½	100 do.	b30.	45 94
$800 do.	96½	300 do.		46
$500 Sch N 6s, '82	70	800 do.	b30.	46
$1000 N Jer exempts	103½	200 do.	b30.	45 94
$4000 5-20s '65.Jy.cp	108½	100 do.	s30.	45 81
$500 City 6s, New	103	300 do.	2d.	46
14 sh Hest'vle	10	100 do.	b60.	45 94
10 sh Penna R.	53½	12 sh Lit Sch R.		45
80 sh Del Division	49½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh N 6s, '84	8[illegible]½	20 sh Cam & Am		129
$1000 City 6s, New	103	24 do.		129
$4600 do. New. ls.	101	18 do.		129
$1000 Pa 6s, W L. cp.	102½	500 sh Leh Nav.	s30.	21½
100 sh Read	b30. 45½	100 sh Penna R.	s15.	53½
100 do	45½			

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Losing Speculation.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The steamship Nebraska, which arrived at Liverpool a few days since, brought a large quantity of hay shipped from New York to be sold in this market. It was accordingly put up at auction in Liverpool yesterday, and the whole lot sold at 90s. to 100s. per ton. English hay, of no better quality than this lot, readily brings nearly, if not quite, 200s. per ton.

A Democratic Bugbear.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The Democratic papers of this city publish this morning what purports to be a list of rules and instructions adopted by a convention of superintendents of registration recently held in this city, and designed to govern the registers in the different election districts in the State. These instructions are denounced as a direct violation of the Registration law and the State Constitution, as altogether infamous in their character, and the issuance of them as an outrageous usurpation of authority on the part of the superintendents of registration.

Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following were the receipts from customs from August 17 to August 22, inclusive, at the ports below named:—

Boston	$492,761
New York	2,907,677
Philadelphia	237,859
Baltimore	120,404
San Francisco (July 27 to Aug. 1,	226,945
Total	$3,985,655

New York Stock Quotations—3·45 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	100⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	49½	Toledo & Wab.	52½
Phil. and Rea. R.	91½	Mil. & St. P. com.	75½
Mich. S and N. I. R.	83⅝	Adams Express Co	47½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26½
Chi. and N.W. com.	82½	U S. Express	42½
Chio and N. W. prf.	82⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	62⅞
Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	110	Gold	144⅞

Market dull and steady.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Philip Schnell, the proprietor of a beer saloon in the vicinity of Tenth and Filbert streets, yesterday entered a complaint before Alderman Jones, charging one Edward Dougherty with stealing a gold watch. The complainant stated that Dougherty and another man were in the saloon when he missed the article. Being informed of it they left the place in a hurry. Dougherty was captured shortly afterwards and was committed for trial.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15½	Amoskeag	13½
Merrimack, D.	14½	Lowell	11½
Cocheco, L.	14	Wamsutta	10½
Sprague	14	Victory	11½
Pacific	14	Wauregan	13
American	14	Arnold	11½
Dunnells	14	Hamilton	14
Allens	14	Richmond	13½
Manchester	14	Gloucester	14
Freemans	12	Mourning	12½
Briggs	11½	Lancaster	13½
Nassau	12½	Oriental	13½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	12
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	17

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4	17½	Pocasset	4-4	17½
Lawrence, C	4-4	17	" F	3-4	11½
" F	4-4	14½	Pepperell, E		16
" G	7-8	14	" R		15
" M	3-4	14	" O		14
" H	3-3	12	" N		13
Pacific, Extra	4-4	17½	"	7-4	32½
" H	4-4	17½	"	8-4	42½
" L	4-4	15	"	9-4	47½
Atlantic, A	4-4	18	"	10-4	52½
" H	4-4	17½	Boot, S		13½
" L	4-4	15	" O		13½
" V	3-4	15	" H		12
" N	3-4	12½	Appleton, A	4-4	17½
Superior, IXL	4-4	15	Laconia, H	4-4	17
Shawmut, C	4-4	16½	" O		14½
Agawam F	4-4	14	" B		14½
Stark, A		17	" E		13½
Massachusetts	4-4	15½	Lyman, E	4-4	17
" BB	4-4	14	" C	4-4	15½
" E	7-8	13½	" G	4-4	13½
Indian Head	4-4	17½	Utica	4-4	22
" "	3-4	15	Fremont, C	4-4	13½
Exeter, A	4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A		16
" S	7-8	12½	" " C		15
Medford	4-4	16	" " BB		13½
Augusta	4-4	16	" " W		12½
"	7-8	14	Great Falls, H	9-8	15½
Gilboa	4-4	13½	" " J	4-4	13½
Pittsfield, A	4-4	13½	" " M		14½
Kennebec	4-4	10½	" " S		13
Everett, AA	4-4	15½	Cabot, A	4-4	16
Shannon	4-4	14½	" W	4-4	15
Bedford, R	3-4	11	Dwight, A	4-4	15
Conesto Co., E	3-4	9½	" X	4-4	11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4	28	Dwight	4-4	19
Wamsutta	4-4	25	Ballou & Son	4-4	16
"	5-4	35	" "	7-8	14½
Tuscarora	4-4	23½	Lonsdale	4-4	19
Williamsville	4-4	22	" Cambric		27½
Bates	4-4	19	Hill	4-4	18
White Rock	4-4	18	"	7-8	15
Forestdale	4-4	18	Bartlett	3-4	17
Indian River, X		12½	" 33-inch		15½
" XX		14	" 31-inch		14½
Attawaugan, X		12½	James St'm Mills	4-4	16½
" XX		15	" " 33-inch		15½
Masonville	4-4	18½	" " 31-inch		14½
Blackstone	4-4	16½	Great Falls, J	7-8	13½
Hope	4-4	16	" K	4-4	15½
Langdon	4-4	16	" P	7-4	15
" 42-inch		19	" Q	4-4	17
" 46-inch		21	Red Bank	4-4	12½
Wauregan	4-4	20	Waltham, X		14
Pepperell	6-4	30	" 42 inch		16½
"	8-4	45	"	8-4	45
"	9-4	52½	"	9-4	52½
"	10-4	57½	"	10-4	57½
Utica	7-8	22	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4	15½
"	4-4	25	Bay Mills	4-4	20
"	9-4	62½	Putnam, A	4-4	13
"	10-4	67½	" B	7-8	11½
Boot, R	3-4	11½	Green, G	4-4	13½
" B	4-4	1[illegible]½	Amoskeag, A	4-4	18½
" W	5-4	19	" Z	7-8	13½
Androscoggin	4-4	18½	Whitinsville	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	9	"	7-8	12½

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	19
Hamilton	20	Spragues	19
Manchester	20	Armures	21

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, 29th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the west foot way of Broad street, from the south curb line of Columbia avenue to the south line of Oxford street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on the west side of the street as so much cash paid; and one-half the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

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